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[1961]

HEATHERFELLS NURSERY

LANDSCAPE SERVICE

H. ROHRBACH



SUNSET ROCK ROAD
ANDOVER
MASSACHUSETTS

GRreenleaf 5-0192

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Plant America!

IN ANDOVER
SINCE 1934



Conditions of Sale

It is to our interest to see that only good and correctly labeled plants leave the Nursery, but we give **no guaranty** or implied, as to description, growth and success of any stock we sell, for it depends on correct planting, proper soil, weather conditions, and the general care of the plants.

We accept all orders upon the condition that they shall be void should injury befall the stock from frost, fire, hailstorm, or other causes over which we have no control.

Any errors made by us will be gladly rectified if notice is given within ten days after receiving the stock. If any plants are found to be misnamed, we will replace them the next season. Liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price.

All parcel post, express or freight charges are paid by the purchaser. On orders packed for shipment there is a small additional charge for packing, at cost.

Prices are subject to change without notice.

TERMS: Charge accounts for thirty days' credit may be opened by new customers giving satisfactory bank or trade references, but to those unknown to us, we ask for cash with order.

All prices for stock are here at the Nursery, and packing will be charged at cost.

We reserve the right to make an additional charge for specimen plants selected in the field.

A certificate of State and Federal inspection for freedom from injurious insects (gypsy moths, Japanese beetles, etc.) or disease on our plants is available with every order.

Of some plants listed there are available larger or bushier specimens at a special price, which cannot be included in such a catalogue. But a visit to the nursery will be helpful in selecting other sizes.

CAUTION!

Most losses are caused by careless planting or lack of aftercare.

- **Never allow roots to dry out.** If you can't plant at once bury the roots or ball of earth in a temporary location or keep in a cool shady place and keep moist.
- **Plant only in good soil and dig hole 1 foot larger than ball or root spread.** If soil is clay or sandy add peat or leaf mold. Don't use chemical fertilizer in contact with roots. Organic fertilizers are safer in all cases.
- **Plant same depth as plants stood in nursery.** Spread roots out naturally and work soil in around them. Remove burlap carefully from balled plants. Firm the soil around the roots or ball, adding more soil till hole is almost full.
- **Fill hole with water** repeatedly until all soil is well settled. Then add loose soil or cover with mulch.
- **Water heavily once a week** till well established. Water weekly during dry spells.



OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM

Gardening *in Northern* *New England*

Not alone the inside of the house and its furnishings are the factors of giving us the home, the proper surroundings of our daily life, but also what is outside the house, the garden, is essential for our wellbeing. Just as this outdoor livingroom is the sign of our viewpoint toward life, so it is necessary for the whole nation. Therefore we should try to beautify our gardens to the best ability, but also according to the laws of nature.

One factor and a very serious one is our climate. We all know the hard winters we can expect, also the dry summers we can experience. In short I try to picture the climate in the eastern U. S. as a spanish summer and a russian winter, blended into one. We are living in the same latitudes as the mediterranean basin, but have the winds and colds of the northern american plains like Russia has in her steppes.

We, as we are living in northern New England, have to work constantly with this climate and I am since many years of the opinion that only the varieties and selections in regard to hardiness in the north are the ones, which we should plant. This means we are working with nature. In growing and breeding, in collecting and selecting I try to find solutions to the everpresent questions: what and where should we plant certain plants. Some of the varieties listed here are grown and tested for many years for such hardiness, also for resistance against cold and diseases.

This limits the field in many cases, when catalogues from more southern locations can list many more, but those varieties will not live through, often resulting in disappointment, failure and disillusionment, which is **against** nature. Gardening **with** nature is rewarding, less troublesome, ending in joyful often surprising results, and in the end the least expensive way.

To the gardening public I offer in this way my knowledge, but beyond that for any problem, small or large, in planning, designing and planting a garden space I am ready to assist toward solving your problems.

Stock reproduced by cuttings is taken from the best possible motherplants, where grafting has to take place the understock is selected for the proper development of the ultimate plant.

Where possible all varieties are grown on their own roots, guaranteeing in spite of the initial higher cost greater success with less care and expense in later years.

I cordially invite you to visit my gardens at Heatherfells, but it is better to telephone first to be sure I am available. Plants selected can be dug later at the proper time and also delivered.

Our landscape service is known to be of good reputation. The designing, planning and planting is always under my own personal supervision, and all efforts are taken in order to plant the right plant in the right place. We plant for men and mankind, not for the gardeners sake, planting for best results and enjoyment rather than for the sake of selling.

The worth of the product, the value of the service is measured not alone by its original cost, but as well by its quality, its character and its satisfaction, which should last for years to come.

In landscaping, money spent for "cheaper" work is often money wasted altogether, not counting the time it pays to do it thoroughly well. We believe in this policy, and follow it consistently.

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS

With any of those types we have the chance of prolonging the picture of the summer months through the whole year, breaking the monotony of coniferous evergreens. When the deciduous shrubs have dropped their leaves in fall, the evergreen ones keep them on, and by choosing the various sizes of leaves, the different texture, also the changing of color, often from green to purple or reddish, the garden can stay alive all through the winter. All those plants are the medium, by which we can achieve the garden of 12 months.

The taller shrubs do well when interplanted with ground-covers and bulbs; also with the dwarf and creeping species. In so doing we can preserve all the leaves falling off other trees and shrubs resulting in a continuous enrichment of the topsoil, keeping the weeds off in summer, also keeping the cold out in winter, which means conservation of water and balance of an even temperature.

This litter of leaves is the natural mulch which we can increase or substitute by artificial mulch of peatmoss and any organic matter.

In order to make it easier to select plants according to their soil requirements I have kept the Heather family apart in a separate list.

Abbreviations:

L. leaves, Fl. Flowers, Fr. Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

BUXUS, sempervirens	Eur.	Common Boxwood
Own selection for north.		Buxaceae
L. Glossy green, bushform. Var. Savoy.		
8-10 in.		2.00
10-12		3.00
Collected in the Savoyen Alps		
—semp. suffruticosa	Eur.	Dwarf Boxwood
The best for dwarf hedges.		Hardy
Extremely dependable. Own hardy selection.		
8-10 in.		1.00
10-12 in.		2.00
15-18 in.		4.00
12-15 in.		4.00
—microphylla koreana	As.	Korean Boxwood
L. Light green, more yellow than the former species.		
8-10 in.		2.00
—microphylla nana compacta	As.	Very Dwarf Korean Boxwood
2-3 in.		1.00
3-5 in.		2.00

CYTISUS, praecox albus	Eur.	Warminster Broom
Stems green. Fl. White.		Leguminosae
Fr. Brown-black pod.	V	
potgrown		1.00
—scoparius	Eur.	Scotch Broom
(<i>Sarothamnus scoparius</i>)	V-VI	Leguminosae
Stems dark green. Fl. Golden.		
Fr. black pod. Hardy.		Var. Black Forest Gold
potgrown 2 ft.		1.00
potgrown 3 ft.		2.00
potgrown 3 1/3 ft.		3.00
DAPHNE, cneorum	Eur.	Garland flower
L. Light green. Fl. Pink.	IV-V	Thymelaeaceae
Very fragrant. In umbels.	VII	
6/8 in. spread		2.00
—blagayana	Eur.	Royal Daphne
L. Blueish-green. Larger than by <i>cneorum</i> . Fl. Cream-white. Very		
fragrant in umbels. Creeping and sprawling, in shade. Prefers lime.		
Very rare and scarce.		
potgrown	IV-V	2.00
EVONYMUS, radicans	As.	Wintercreeper
L. Medium. Fl. Green.	Japan	Celastraceae
Fr. Orange berry.	VI	
2 year		1.00
3 year		1.50
—radicans carrii	VI	Glossy W.
L. Oblong. Fl. Green.		
Fr. Orange Berry		
2 yr.		1.00
3 yr.		1.50
—rad. colorata	VII	Purpleleaf W.
L. Large. In winter, purple.		
Fl. Greenish white. Fr. Orange.		
2 yr.		1.00
3 yr.		1.50
—rad. kewensis		Kew. W.
L. Very small. Fl. and Fr. none.		
2 yr.		1.00
—rad. minima		Kew. or Baby. W.
L. Very small. Fl. and Fr. none.		
2 yr.		1.00
—rad. vegeta	VI	Bigleaf W.
L. Round. Large. Fl. Green.		
Fr. Orange berry, many.		
2 yr.		1.00
—rad. argenteomarginata		
L. Bordered white. Fl. and Fr. none.		

— rad. carrieri argenteomarginata L. Bordered white, yellowish. Fl. Green, berry orange. 2 yr.	2.00
HEDERA, helix Eur. L. Heartshaped, threelobed.	English Ivy Araliaceae
— baltica The hardy variety of the English. Ivy with smaller leaves. potgrown	Baltic Ivy
— sagittifolia L. Arrowlike, center lobe longer. potgrown	Arrow Ivy
— pedata L. Center lobe longer and wide. potgrown	Birdsfoot Ivy
— arborescens L. Oval, not lobed, Fr. black berry. Growing into a low shrub. The adult, fruiting form of the Ivy. potgrown	Bush Ivy
— typica contracta L. Small, wavy, (twisted) nicely marked. Slow and low creeping. A very beautiful new form. Rare and very slow growing, nice for covering rocks and low walls. potgrown 2 yr. potgrown 3 yr.	Dwarf Ivy 1.00 2.00
ILEX, crenata latifolia Japan L. Medium. Fr. Black. 18 to 24 in.	Japanese Holly Aquifoliaceae 7.50
— crenata convexa 12 to 15 in. 15 to 18 in.	Boxleaf Japanese Holly 4.50 6.50
— crenata helleri 12 to 15 in.	6.00
— glabra L. Long. Fruit black. 12 to 15 in. 15 to 18 in.	Inkberry 3.50 5.00

OPACA	N. Am.	American Holly
My own selected strains, on which I have worked for many years to have Holly hardy for our localities.		
L. Dark green, Fr. Red berry.		
var. Andover		
var. Shawsheen		
var. Merrimack		
All good types of female berrybearing plants.		
When desired, male plants are available for pollination, in case no male plants are in the neighborhood.		
12 to 15 in.		4.00
15 to 18 in.		5.00
18 to 24 in.		6.00
—pedunculosa	Asia	Chinese Holly
L. Without thorns. Green.		
Fr. Red berry.		
12 to 15 in.		4.00
LAVANDULA, officinalis	Eur.	Lavender
	VII	Labiatae
L. Gray-green. Fl. Purple.		
Munstead. var. Dark blue.		
young plant		.50
Fl. pink		.50
LONICERA, pileata yunnanensis	Asia	Honeysuckle
	V	Caprifoliaceae
L. Like boxwood, Fl. greenish		
Fr. purplish-violet berry		
6 in.		1.00
MAHONIA, aquifolium	N. Am.	Oregon Hollygrape
	IV-V	Berbidaceae
L. Spiny, turning purple in winter. Fl. Yellow. Fr. Blue.		
12 to 15 in.		4.00
—repens	Am.	Creeping Hollygrape
L. Spiny. Fl. Yellow. Fr. Blue. L. Not turning purple in winter, Low growing and suckering.		
9 in.	V	2.00
PACHISTIMA, canbyi	N. Am.	Canby Pachistima
Very dwarf. Good ground cover.		
L. Small boxwood like. Fl. Pink.		
6 in.	V-VI	1.00
PACHYSANDRA, terminalis	Asia	Japanese Spurge
One of the best ground covers.		
Suckering underground. IV		
L. Leathery. Fl. White. Fragrant like trailing Arbutus.		
Fr. White berry.		
young plants		.15
2 yr.		.30

PRUNUS, laurocerasus schipkaensis		Cherrylaurel
	V	Rosaceae
	Balkan	
		Schipkapass
L. Large, glossy. Fl. In upright spikes. White fragrant. Fr. Black berry. As this is a cherry or plum, this shrub can stand lime and likes it.		
12 to 18 in.		5.00
18 to 24 in.		7.50
PYRACANTHA, coccinea lalandi W. Asia		Firethorn
Thorny. L. Dark green. Fl. White. Fr. Shiny bright orange from Sept. till Dec.	V	
	potgrown	
12 to 18 in.		2.00
18 to 24 in.		3.00
—kasan		
Fr. Bright orange. Heavier fruiting and hardier.		
	potgrown	
6 to 8 in.		1.00
8 to 10 in.		1.50
10 to 12 in.		2.00
RUBUS, henryi	VI	Asia
L. Leathery underside. White hairy.		Chinese Blackberry
Fl. Pink to purple. Fr. Black. Stems with prickles, creeps and twines.		Rosaceae
	potgrown	
2 yr.		1.00
		2.00
SANTOLINA, chamaecyparissus Eur.		Lavendercotton
		Compositae
Almost treated as a perennial, but evergreen branches with green leaves. Persistent all winter. Very low and bushy. Herb with good smell. Fl. Yellow. Small sunflower heads.		
viridis with green leaves		
tomentosa with gray yeaves		
young plants		1.00
SARCOCCA		Asia
hookeriana humilis	X-III	Buxaceae
L. Leathery. Laurellike. Fl. White.		
Fr. Purplish black.		1.00
TEUCRIUM, chamaedrys		Eur.
L. Small. Fl. Pink.	VII-IX	Germander
Low spreading for edges.		Labiatae
young plants		.25

VINCA, minor	Eur.	Periwinkle
Groundmyrtle		
Spreading by runners above ground.		
L. Shiny. Fl. Blue	IV-V	Apocynaceae
— minor alba		White Periwinkle
— minor atropurpurea		Purple Periwinkle
young plants	.15	
2 yr.	.25	
— minor bowles var.		Bowles Periwinkle
young plants	.30	
— minor aurea-variegata		
Golden edges.		
young plants	.30	
YUCCA, filamentosa	Am.	Adams Needle
	VII	Liliaceae
L. Swordlike. Blueish-green. Fl. Large lilylike on tall stem.		
plant	.50	
clump	1.00	



VIEW OF NURSERY

ERICACEOUS EVERGREENS

These shrubs are all members of the Heather family, and they demand an acid soil, rich in humus. The type of humus should be such, that by rotting it retains the same acidity, of the leaves chiefly oaks and pine needles, also sawdust and peatmoss. The latter is the best for a weedfree topsoil. Sour soil alone is not the answer, but sour humus will help to let all those fine hairroots penetrate the earth, which would be too hard without the humus addition.

One of the best mulches are the coffee ground, which every american household has as a waste. It looks like peatmoss, spreads evenly, smells good, and has the right amount of acidity for any Rhododendron and Mountain Laurel. Years of experience and testing led me to that conclusion, especially as everybody has the coffee-grounds to dispose of. What more can we ask of a byproduct, which smells good outside of the house, before we even taste it inside.

Abbreviations:

L.-leaves, Fl.-Flowers, Fr.-Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am.-America.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS, uva ursi		Bearberry, Kinnikinnik
		Eur., Am., As.
L. Glossy green. Fl. Pink. Fr. Red berry.		Ericaceae
potgrown	IV-VII	.75
		1.00
PIGAEA, repens	Am.	Trailing Arbutus
Creeping under shade.	II-IV	
Fl. White to pink. Fragrant.		
pots		1.00
Hard to get established.		
GAYLUSSACIA, brachycera	Am.	Evergreen Huckleberry
L. Thicker than Bearberry	V	Box Huckleberry
Fl. In racemes. Pinkish with red. Bell-shaped. Fr. Blueish-blackberry.		
4 to 6 in.		1.50
Hard to get established.		
KALMIA, latifolia	N. Am.	Mountain Laurel Kalmia
L. Dark. Fl. Pink.	V-VI	Ericaceae
From Northern Seed.		
12 to 15 in.		4.50
15 to 18 in.		6.00
18 to 24 in.		8.00
LEIOPHYLLUM -ifolium prostratum		Allegheny Sandmyrtle
L. Small, red. Fl. white.	V	
Fl. Clusters of white.		
6 to 8 in.		2.00
LEUCOTHOE, catesbaei	N. Am. V	Drooping Leucothoe
L. Glossy green. In winter Dark purple. Likes shade.		Doghobble
Fl. Drooping along stem.		Ericaceae
12 to 15 in.		4.00
15 to 18 in.		5.00

LEUCOTHOE, axillaris, 3'-4'	Am.	Coast Leucothoe
Similar to catesbaei being more compact in habit and more desirable where the space is limited.		
12 to 15 in., B&B		2.40
15 to 18 in., B&B		3.00
RHODODENDRON, carolinianum		Carolina Rhododendron
L. Rusty green. Fl. Pink N. Am.		Ericaceae
V-VI		
15 to 18 in.		6.00
18 to 24 in.		7.50
—carolinianum album	V-VI	White Carolina Rhododendron
15 to -8 in.		2.50
18 to 24 in.		2.50
—catawbiense	N. Am.	Catawba Rhododendron
L. Glossy green. Fl. Violet.		
15 to 18 in.	V-VI	6.00
18 to 24 in.		2.50
—Catawbiense compactum	V-VI	Compact Catawbiense Rhod.
—laetevirens	VI-VII	Wilson Rhododendron
L. Rusty green, narrow.		
Fl. Deep pink, small.		
9 to 12 in.		5.00
—maximum	N. Am.	Rosebay Rhododendron
L. Long, large. Fl. White to pink. From Northern Seed.		
15 to 18 in.	VII	4.00
18 to 24 in.		5.00
24 to 30 in.		7.00
—micranthum	V	N. Asia
Manchurian Rhod.		
L. Small. Rusty. F. White, small. Indense umbels, many.		
18 to 24 in.		7.50
RHODODENDRON, Hybrid seedlings		
Of own breeding with only hardy parentage, in red, light purple and white colors.		
12 to 18 in.		6.00
HYBRID RHODODENDRON — Named Varieies		
—album elegans	V-VI	
Pale lavender to white.		
18 to 24 in.		11.00
2 to 2½ ft.		14.00
—boule de Neige		
Large pure white. Low, spreading.		
12 to 15 in.		7.50
15 to 18 in.		10.00
—caractacus		
Dark crimson red.		
15 to 18 in.		9.00
18 to 24 in.		11.00

—**catawbiense album**

Pure white, buds shaded pink.

15 to 18 in.	9.00
18 to 24 in.	11.00

—**Cunningham's White**

15 to 18 in.	9.00
18 to 24 in.	11.00

—**Dr. Dresselhuys**

One of the best reds.

15 to 18 in.	9.00
18 to 24 in.	11.00

—**Edward S. Rand**

A good red.

18 to 24 in.	11.00
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—**F. D. Godman**

Dark red.

18 to 24 in.	11.00
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—**Ignatius Sargent**

Light clear red.

15 to 18 in.	9.00
18 to 24 in.	11.00

—**Mrs. C. S. Sargent**

Deep pink.

15 to 18 in.	9.00
18 to 24 in.	11.00

—**Roseum elegans**

Pink shaded lilac, changing to pink when open.

15 to 18 in.	9.00
18 to 24 in.	11.00
2 to 2½'	14.00

PIERIS, floribunda

N. Am.

Mountain Andromeda

L. Leathery. Fl. White in beautiful long racemes. Ericaceae

12 to 15 in.	III-IV	5.00
15 to 18 in.		6.00
18 to 24 in.		8.00

—**japonica**

Japanese

Mountain Andromeda

L. Glossy, turning reddish in winter. Fl. In drooping racemes. Large white.

III-V

VACCINIUM, vitis idaea majus

V Eur.

Foxberry, Cowberry

Mountain Cranberry

var. Black Forest

Lingon Berry

var. Hannover

Resembling the bearberry, but creeping underground by suckering.

L. Shiny, turning purplish in winter. Fl. Pink bells in May. Fr.

Large edible berry.

4 to 6 in.

1.00

HARDY SCOTCH HEATHERS AND HEATH

in selected, resistant strains

Abbreviations:

L. leaves, Fl. Flowers, Fr. Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

CALLUNA, vulgaris	Eur.	Heather
L. Small, needlelike. Fl. Purplepink.		Ericaceae
var. Black Forest	VIII	
var. Nassau		
var. Swabia		
var. Westphalia		
—v alba dumosa	VIII	White Heather
Dense erect growth. The best white.		
—v hypnoides	VIII	
Low, mossy growth. Fl. Pink.		
—v alporti	VIII	Red Heather
Dense, erect growth. Fl. Red.		
Since most heathers up till now were varieties coming from the western countries of Europe with a definite moist, maritime climate, we lost too many plants during the dry summers and cold winters. For years I collected from the interior and the high mountains of Europe, breeding and selecting here further for our rigorous climate. In order to identify those strains I named them with geographical names of their origin.		
ERICA, carnea	Eur.	Spring Heath
Fl. Pink little bells.	III-IV	
—carnea vivelli	III-IV	Purple Heath
L. Purple. Fl. Purple		
—tetralix	Eur.	Cross leaved Heath
L. Grayish green.	VII-VIII	
Fl. Pink. Demands moist, boggy soil.		
—vagans	Eur.	Cornish Heath
L. Light green.	VII-IX	
Fl. Pink.		
—vagans alba	VII-IX	White Cornish Heath
L. Light green. Fl. White.		

All Heathers and Heath.

Young 2 yr. plants	
6 to 10 in.	1.00
4 to 6 in.	.50
10 to 12 in.	1.50

Other varieties are available, but not as hardy here as the above.

Please order in advance, so they can be potted.

All Heathers and Heaths are evergreens, low, procumbent or bushy shrubs not higher than 18 inches, flowering in erect spikes on the growth of the same season, except the carnea, Spring Heath, which has the buds formed the previous Fall. They demand an acid soil, rich in humus, with good drainage, but enough moisture in summer, not to allow withering, therefore a northern, shaded or underplanting location with partial sunlight. A mulch every Fall with pine needles or oak leaves, boughs for keeping the sun off, will prevent any burning of the leaves during late Winter.

For years only the hardiest types are used in propagation resulting in more resistant strains, fewer in number than a complete list would show, but better in resistance.



IN SUMMER KEEP COOL, TERRACE WITH POOL.

**ERICACEAE OR HEATHER FAMILY
FOR ACID, SOUR SOIL**

Azelea, or correctly Rhododendron and their relatives.

Abbreviations:

L. leaves, Fl. Flowers, Fr. Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

AZALEA, arborescens 10'	Am.	Sweet Azelea
Pink and white flowers. Fl. V-VI		Ericaceae
Spicy fragrance. Red autumn foliage.		
15 to 18 in.	4.50	
18 to 24 in.	6.00	
—calendulacea 12'	Am.	Flame Azelea
	Fl. VI	
15 to 18 in.	4.50	
18 to 24 in.	5.50	
—gandavensis 12'	Hybrid	Ghent Azalea
Hybrid Azalea with shades of yellow to orange and pink, also		
coppery.	Fl. V	
15 to 18 in.	4.50	
18 to 24 in.	5.50	
—japonica 6'	Asia	Japanese Azalea
Fl. Orangered to brick red, also yellow. Very hardy.		
	Fl. IV-V	
15 to 18 in.	4.50	
18 to 24 in.	5.50	
—mollis 5'	Asia	Chinese Azalea
Fl. Golden yellow.	IV-V	
15 to 18 in.	4.50	
18 to 24 in.	5.50	
—obtusa amoena 3 to 4'	Asia	Amoena Azalea
Almost evergreen. Leaves turn rich purple with frost. Fl. Dark		
purple. Double hose in hose.		
	Fl. IV-V	
12 to 15'	5.00	
—obtusa arnoldiana 3 to 4'	Asia	Arnolds Azalea
Almost evergreen. Leaves turn purple with frost. Fl. Dark purple.		
	IV-V	
12 to 15 in.	5.00	
—obtusa japonica 2 to 3'	Asia	Kurume Azalea
Almost evergreen. Leaves turn purple. Very dwarf and bushy.		
Low.	IV	
Fl. Dark magenta.	Fl. IV	
6 to 8 in.	1.00	
8 to 10 in.	2.00	

— <i>obtusa japonica</i> Hinodegiri Fl. V		Hinodegiri Azalea
Fl. Dark red.		Kurume
12 to 15 in.		5.00
— <i>j. Hinomayo</i>	Fl. V	Hinomayo Azalea
Fl. Soft pink.		Kurume
12 to 15 in.		5.00
— <i>obtusa kaempferi</i> 5'	Asia	Torch Azalea
Bright orange flowers.	Fl. V-VI	
15 to 18 in.		5.00
— <i>obtusa kaempferi othello</i>	Fl. V-VI	
Bright brick red.		
15 to 18 in.		5.00
— <i>obtusa kaempferi carmen</i>	Fl. V-VI	
Rose-pink.		
15 to 18 in.		5.00
— <i>rosea</i> 6 to 8'	Am.	Pinxterbloom
Light pink to rosyred.	Fl. V	
Very hardy. Fragrant before leaves.		
12 to 18 in.		5.00
18 to 24 in.		7.00
— <i>rosmarinifolia</i> 6'	Asia	Snow Azalea
(<i>ledifolia alba</i>)	Fl. V	
Fl. Large white. Fragrant.		
15 to 18 in.		6.00
— <i>schlippenbachi</i> 6 to 10'	Asia	Royal Azalea
Light pink, rosy.	Fl. IV-V	
Large flowers. The largest in the early Azalea species.		
15 to 18 in.		6.00
— <i>vaseyi</i> 6 to 10'	Am.	Pinkshell Azalea
Bright pink, before the leaves and conspicuous.		
15 to 18	Fl. IV-V	5.00
— <i>viscosa</i> 8 to 10'	Am.	Swamp Azalea
Fl. White.		
Fragrant, spicy.	VI-VII	
15 to 18 in.		5.00
— <i>vuykiana</i> Hybrids 3'	Fl. V	Dutch Hybrids
Johann Seb. Bach. Purple, violet.		
15 to 18 in.		6.00
— <i>Franz Schubert</i>		
Light pink.		
15 to 18 in.		6.00
— <i>Wilhelmina Vuyk</i>		
Ivory white.		
15 to 18 in.		6.00

— <i>yedoensis poukhanensis</i> 3'	Asia	Korean Azalea
Magenta pink.		
Very early.	Fl. IV-V	
15 to 18 in.		5.00
CLETHRA, alnifolia 5 to 7'	Am.	Sweet Pepperbush
Fragrant, white spikes of flowers.		
Good for wet places.	Fl. VII-IX	
2 to 3'		1.50
— <i>alnifolia rosea</i> 5 to 7'	Am.	Pink Sweet Pepperbush
Fragrant pink spikes.	Fl. VII-IX	
2 to 3'		2.50
— <i>barbinervis</i> 15'	Asia	Tree Clethra
Larger than the former.	Bark reddish. Peeling.	
Large spikes of flowers.	Fl. VII-IX	
2 to 3'		5.00
ENKIANTHUS, campanulatus 15'	Fl. V Asia	Redvein Enkianthus
Clusters of creamcolored, bellshaped flowers with red veins. Red		
foliage in Fall.		
2 to 3'		5.00
LYONIA, mariana 6'	Am.	Staggerbush
Like a blueberry.	Fl. V-VI	
White bells but, Fr. A dry capsule. Fl. In axillary clusters.		
2 to 3'		3.00
OXYDENDRON, arboreum 12 to 30'		Sourwood
Masses of drooping white racemes.		Sorreltree
Am.		
L. Glossy turning to rich purple and red in Fall. Rather a small		
tree. See under that list.		
VACCINIUM, corymbosum 6 to 12'	Fl. V Am.	Highbush Blueberry
Masses of bell-shaped white flowers and good-tasting fruit: Blue-		
berry. Branches often bright red in Winter.		
2 to 3'		3.50
3 to 4'		5.00
Also in many cultivated hybrids for larger fruit.		
XOLISMA, ligustrina 6 to 10'	Am.	Male berry
Fl. V-VII		He-Huckleberry
Like a blueberry, but fruit, a dry capsule. Fl. In terminal panicles.		
Bellshaped. White.		
2 to 3'		3.00
ZENOBLIA, pulverulenta 6,	Am.	Zenobia
Arching branches with blueish leaves. Fl. White. Large in clusters.		
White bells.	Fl. V-VI	
2 to 3'		5.00

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

All evergreens are effective in our planting, should we choose large ones for screening, shade and windbreaks or medium ones for background specimens, sentinels and also for windbreaks. But no foundation planting is complete without dwarf and low-growing and low-staying types of various greens, blueish greens and textures, which will give broadleaf evergreens and flowering shrubs the real setting and contrast.

Some large and very large specimens are in the nursery, but not listed. They can be selected according special wishes.

Abbreviations:

L. leaves, Fl. Flowers, Fr. Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

ABIES, concolor	50 to 70'	Am.	Silver Fir
		Beautiful silvery blue needles.	Pinaceae
<hr/>			
		Very hardy. Does not get spruce galls. Resistant to adverse conditions.	
	2 to 3'		8.00
	and larger specimens.		
—delavayi	50'	Asia	Delavays Chinese Pine
	Underside blue. Uppercide green.		
	2 to 3'		9.00
—nordmanniana	70'	Eur., Crimea	Nordmanns Fir
	Slow growing. Very dark green needles. Stately and dense.		
	2 to 3'		8.00
	3 to 4'		12.00
	and larger specimens.		
—veitchi	70'	Asia	Veitch's Japanese Fir
	Underside silvery bluestreaked. Uppercide green. Very good grower.		
	2 to 3'		8.00
	and larger specimens.		
CHAMAECYPARIS, obtusa filicoides		Fernleaved Hinoki Cypress	
	12'	Asia	
	Slow-growing with crowded and short branchlets.	Cupressaceae	
	8 to 10 in.		4.00
	10 to 15 in.		6.00
—obtusa gracilis nana	10'	Asia	Dwarf Hinoki Cypress
	Compact and dark green.		
	15 to 18 in.		8.00
	18 to 24 in.		10.00

— <i>pisifera aurea</i> 30'		Golden	Sawara	Falsecypress
18 to 24 in.				3.00
2 to 2½'				3.35
— <i>pisifera filifera</i> 15'		Thread		Falsecypress
18 to 24 in.				4.00
2 to 2½'				6.00
— <i>pisifera filifera aurea</i> 10'		Golden	Thread	Falsecypress
15 to 18 in. spread				4.00
18 to 24 in.				5.00
— <i>pisifera plumosa</i> 30'		Plume		Falsecypress
18 to 24 in.				3.35
2 to 2½'				5.00
2½ to 3'				6.50
JUNIPERUS, chinensis pfitzeriana 6'	Asia	Pfitzer	Juniper	
15 to 18 in.			Cupressaceae	
18 to 24 in.				5.00
2 to 2½'				6.25
2½ to 3'				8.00
				10.50
— <i>chinesis pfitzeriana glauca hetzii</i> 6'			Hetz	Juniper
Blue. Fast growing type of Pfitzer.				
15 to 18 in.				5.00
18 to 24 in.				6.25
— <i>communis suecica</i> 25'	Eur.		Swedish	Juniper
Takes the place of the Irish Juniper. Is more resistant to heat and snow. Loose column.				
4 to 5'				12.00
— <i>horizontalis</i> 1'	Am.		Creeping	Juniper
18 to 24 in.				7.00
— <i>horizontalis plumosa</i> 3'	Am.		Andorra	Juniper
Suitable for ground covering. Purple winter color.				
15 to 18 in.				4.25
18 to 24 in.				5.50
2 to 2½'				6.25
2½ to 3'				8.50
— <i>horizontalis douglasii</i> 1'	Am.		Waukegan	Juniper
Blue. Creeping. Purpleblue in winter.				
15 to 18 in.				4.50
18 to 24 in.				5.50
— <i>rigida</i> 30'	Asia		Needle	Juniper
Loose growth with spreading column. Later the branches droop loosely.				
4 to 5'				12.00

— <i>sabina tamariscifolia</i> 3'	Eur.	Tamarix Savin Juniper
Blueish green. Young growth in needles. Very desirable		
12 to 18 in.		4.00
18 to 24 in.		5.00
— <i>sabina</i> 4'	Eur.	Savin Juniper
Dark green. Upright spreading.		
15 to 18 in.		4.00
18 to 24 in.		5.00
2 to 2½'		6.00
— <i>squamata meyeri</i> 6'	Asia	Meyer Juniper
18 to 24 in.		5.00
3 to 4'		9.00
— <i>virginiana</i> 30'	Am.	Redcedar
3 to 4'		5.25
4 to 5'		7.50
— <i>virginiana pyramidalis hilli</i> 30'		Hill's Juniper
Upright. Purple winter color.		
2 to 3'		7.50
3 to 4'		7.50
PICEA, <i>canadensis</i> 75'	Am.	White Spruce
		Pinaceae
2 to 3'		5.50
3 to 4'		7.50
4 to 5'		10.00
— <i>omorika</i> 50'	Eur.	Serbian Omorika Spruce
Narrow growing tree with chandelier type, downward arching branches. Underside of needles green. Uppercide with 2 prominent white bands.		
12 to 18 in.		8.00
and larger specimens.		
— <i>orientalis</i> 75'	Asia	Oriental Spruce
Smal land narrower needles than other Spruces.		
12 to 18 in.		8.00
and larger specimens.		
— <i>excelsa</i> 75'	Eur.	Norway Spruce
3 to 4'		7.00
4 to 5'		9.50
5 to 6'		11.00
6 to 7'		14.00
8 to 10'		25.00
— <i>excelsa elegans</i> 15'	Eur.	Compact Norway Spruce
Compact. Low, dense pyramid. Slow growing.		
10 to 12 in.		4.00

PINUS, bungeana 60'	Asia	Chinese Lacebark Pine
Bark peels. Like on birches.		Pinaceae
Showing white and green patches.		
5 to 6'		18.00
and larger specimens.		
—cembra 70'	Eur.	Swiss Stone Pine
5 Needle Pine. Compact growth.		Pinaceae
Silvery green. Slow grower.		
2'		8.00
—montana mughus	Eur.	Mugho Pine
12 to 15 in. spread		4.00
15 to 18 in. spread		5.50
18 to 24 in. spread		7.50
—peuce 20'	Eur.	Balkan Pine
5 Needle Pine. Very bushy. Compact growth. Retaining the		
lower limbs. Very slow. Resistant to blister rust.		
2'		8.00
—resinosa 50'	Am.	Red Pine
2 to 3'		5.00
3 to 4'		7.50
5 to 6'		15.00
—strobos 75'	Am.	White Pine
2 to 3'		4.50
3 to 4'		6.00
5 to 6'		10.50
6 to 7'		13.50
8 to 10'		22.00
—sylvestris 50'	Eur.	Scotch Pine
Blueish green needles. Orange colored bark on older trees.		
18 to 24 in.		4.50
2 to 3'		5.50
PSEUDOTSUGA, douglasi 70'	Am.	Douglas Fir
		Pinaceae
2 to 3'		6.00
3 to 4'		7.50
4 to 5'		10.00
SCIADOPITYS, verticillata 60'	Asia	Umbrella Pine
Japanese evergreen tree.		Taxodiaceae
15 to 18 in.		6.00
TAXUS, canadensis 4'	Am.	Canadian Yew
Light green. Will do well in shade.		Taxaceae
15 to 18 in. spread		3.50
18 to 24 in. spread		5.00

— <i>cuspidata</i> 10'	Asia	Spreading Yew
Japanese Spreading Yew.		
15 to 18 in.	6.00	
18 to 24 in.	8.50	
2 to 2½'	12.00	
2½ to 3'	15.00	
— <i>cuspidata capitata</i> 25'		Upright Yew
18 to 24 in.	7.50	
2 to 2½'	9.50	
2½ to 3'	12.50	
3 to 3½'	18.00	
— <i>cuspidata nana</i> 6'		Dwarf Yew
9 to 12 in.	4.00	
12 to 15 in.	6.00	
15 to 18 in.	7.50	
— <i>media</i> 12'		Hybrid Yew
15 to 18 in.	5.50	
18 to 24 in.	8.50	
2 to 2½'	11.00	
2½ to 3'	14.00	
— <i>media hatfieldia</i> 20'		Hatfield Yew
Broad, upright,		
12 to 15 in.	5.00	
15 to 18 in.	6.00	
18 to 24 in.	8.50	
2 to 2½ in.	12.00	
— <i>media pyramidalis</i>		Pyramid Yew
Broad, compact, pyramid. Dark green.		
2 to 2½'	6.50	
3'	7.50	
— <i>stricta</i>		Narrowbush Yew
Upright growing branches and narrow. Needles shorter than on former.		
2 to 2½'	6.50	
3'	7.50	
— <i>cuspidata intermedia</i> 8'		Compact Japanese Yew
Spreading, compact type.		
2 to 2½'	10.00	
— <i>media hicksi</i> 20'		Hick's Yew
Dark green. Upright.		
15 to 18 in.	5.50	
18 to 24 in.	7.50	
2 to 2½'	9.50	
2½ to 3'	12.00	
— <i>media nigra</i> 20'		
15 to 18 in.	6.00	

THUJA, <i>occidentalis boothi</i> 4'	Am.	Booth	Globe	Arborvitae
				Cupressaceae
18 to 24 in.				5.00
— <i>occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis</i>	Douglas	Pyramidal	Arborvitae	
Informal growth. Twisted twigs.	20'			
2 to 3'				4.50
— <i>occidentalis ellwangeriana aurea</i> 4'		Rheingold	Arborvitae	
Dwarf. Golden.				
— <i>occidentalis nigra</i> 40'		Wintergreen	American	Arborvitae
Broad. Upright. Best variety for hedges.				
18 to 24 in.				3.50
2 to 3'				4.50
3 to 4'				6.00
4 to 5'				8.50
— <i>occidentalis pyramidalis</i> 20'		American	Pyramidal	Arborvitae
Narrow. Upright growing.				
2 to 3'				4.50
3 to 4'				6.00
4 to 5'				10.00
— <i>occidentalis wareana</i> 15'		Ware	or	Siberian Arborvitae
Slow growing, and broad.				
18 to 24 in.				4.00
2 to 3'				5.50
3 to 4'				7.00
— <i>occidentalis woodwardi</i> 6'		Woodward	Globe	Arborvitae
15 to 18 in.				3.00
18 to 24 in.				5.00
2 to 2½'				6.00
2½ to 3'				7.50
TSUGA, <i>canadensis</i> 75'	Am.	Canadian	Hemlock	
				Pinaceae
2 to 3'				7.50
3 to 3½'				10.00
4 to 5'				15.00
3½ to 4'				12.00
5 to 6'				18.00
— <i>canadensis compacta</i> 30'				
Compact. Slow and dense growing pyramidal tree.				
8 to 10 in. grafts				3.00
— <i>diversifolia</i> 30'	Asia	Japanese	Hemlock	
Slower and lower growing hemlock with blueish needles.				
2 to 3'				8.00
6 to 8'				15.00

— <i>caroliniana compacta</i> 12 to 15' Am.	Compact Carolina Hemlock
Compact, broad brush without leader.	
8 to 10 in.	3.00
— <i>caroliniana</i> 50'	Am.
2 to 3'	7.50
3 to 4'	12.00
4 to 5'	15.00
5 to 6'	18.00
6 to 8'	20.00



OMORIKA SPRUCE

DWARF CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

ABIES, fraseri horizontalis	Am.	Spreading Fraser Fir
Sidewise spreading and growing		Balsam Fir from the Great Smoky
Mountains.		
10 to 12 in.		6.00
CHAMAECYPARIS, pisifera, Dwarf blue		Cypress
	Asia	
Thick. Blue. Feathery and very low.		
6 to 8 in.		3.00
—pisifera filifera nana		
Threadlike branchlets.		
6 to 8 in.		3.00
—pisifera plumosa aurea nana		
Small, golden ball of plant.		
6 to 8 in.		3.00
—pisifera plumosa compressa		
Compact, low ball of feathery green.		
6 to 8 in.		3.00
—pisifera plumosa nana		
Dwarf, low globose bush.		
8 to 10 in.		4.00
JUNIPERUS, virginiana reptans	Am.	Juniper
Bright green needles. Spreading .		
6 to 8 in.		3.00
—virginiana horizontalis	Am.	
Sidewise growing. Brownish green. Male plant with many yellow		
pollen flowers.		
6 to 8 in. grafts		4.00
—horizontalis	Am.	Creeping Juniper
Green needles.		
10 to 12 in. runner		4.00
—horizontalis glauca	Am.	Bar Harbor Juniper
Blue needles.		
10 to 12 in. runner		4.00
—horizontalis douglasii	Am.	Waukegan Juniper
Trailing with steel blue needles. Turning pale purple with frost.		
10 to 12 in. runner		4.00
—horizontalis plumosa		Andorra Juniper
(depressa plumosa)		
All needles, spiny, blue, turning dark purple with frost.		
10 to 12 in. runner		4.00

PICEA, excelsa maxwelli	Eur.		
Compact. Dark green, broad clump.		Norway Spruce	
8 to 10 in.		Maxwells'	
		5.00	
—excelsa nidiformis		Birdsnest Spruce	
Low, flat, spreading, nestlike growth.			
8 to 10 in.			5.00
—excelsa procumbens			
Prostrate form. Yellowgreen needles.			
8 to 10 in.			5.00
—excelsa pumila			
Depressed, globose form. Dark green needles.			
8 to 10 in.			5.00
PINUS, montana mughus	Eur.	Mugho Mountain Pine	
Low, compact Alpine pine.			
12 to 15 in. spread			3.00
—sylvestris nana	Eur.	Dwarf Scotch Pine	
Low, dense brush. Blueish needles. Orange bark.			
10 to 12 in.			5.00
THUYA, occidentalis	Am.		Arborvitae
—boothii	4	Booths Globe	
Bushy, globose form.			
12 to 18 in.			4.00
18 to 24 in.			5.00
—ellwangeriana Rheingold 4'			Rheingold
Golden, small globose form. Very dwarf.			
8 to 10 in.			3.00
18 to 24 in.			5.00
—occidentalis ericoides 5'	Am.	Heath Arborvitae	
Feathery. Slow and low growing bush. Brownish in winter.			
8 to 10 in.			4.00
—occidentalis ericoides nana 2'	Am.	Dwarf Heath Arborvitae	
Feathery. Dwarf and low bush.			
8 to 10 in.			4.00
—globosa 3'			Tom Thumb
Round, compact globeform.			
12 to 18 in.			4.00
18 to 24 in.			5.00
—pumila 3'			Little Gem
Small globose form.			
10 to 12 in.			4.00
12 to 18 in.			6.00
—woodwardi 3'		Woodwards Globe	
12 to 18 in.			3.00

COMPACT CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

CHAMAECYPARIS, obtusa filicoides	12'	
8 to 10 in.		4.00
CHAMAECYPARIS, obtusa gracilis nana	10'	Dwarf Hinoki Cypress
Compact and dark green.		
15 to 18 in.		8.00
18 to 24 in.		10.00
PICEA, excelsa elegans	15'	Eur.
Compact, low dense pyramid. Slow growing.		
10 to 12 in.		4.00
PICEA, glauca conica	8'	Am.
Very narrow, compact column. Slow growing.		Dwarf Alberta Spruce
8 to 10 in.		3.50
12 to 15 in.		4.50
15 to 18 in.		6.00
TAXUS, media varieties		Yew
See under Taxus.		
TSUGA, Car. Compacta	12 to 15'	Compact Carolina Hemlock
8 to 10 in. grafts		3.00



WEEPING OR DOWNWARD GROWING TREES
CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

PICEA, excelsa inversa Eur. **Weeping Norway Spruce**
 Strong downward growth. Resistant to ice and snow breakage.
 Slow growing.

10 to 12 in. 5.00

PICEA, pungens glauca Kosteriana **Weeping Blue Spruce**
 (glaauca pendula)
 Strong downward growth. Beautiful blue.

10 to 12 in. 5.00

PINUS, strobus inversa Am. **Weeping White Pine**
 Strong downward growth. Resistant to snow and ice damage.
 Very graceful.

10 to 12 in. 5.00
 12 to 18 in. 7.00

TSUGA, canadensis pendula Am. **Sargent's Weeping Hemlock**
 (Sargentiana)
 Graceful, downward growing Hemlock.

10 to 12 in. 7.50
 15 to 18 in. 9.00

DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES

FAGUS, sylvatica pendula 40' Eur. **Weeping Beech**
 Weeping and downward growing. Growing to a tall tree with
 spreading lower branches, grafted low.

2 to 3' 8.00

MALUS, pumila Elise Rathke Eur. **Weeping Edible Apple**
 Grafted high on stems 4 to 6'
 See under Trees.

MALUS, Direktor Th. Echtermeyer **Purple Weeping Crabapple**
 (Niedzwetzkyana X Exzellenz Thiel) (prunifolia pendula X floribunda)
 Hybrid of the Spaeth Nurseries in Berlin.
 Beautiful purple stems. Purple leaves and flowers.
 Fr. Golden red with darker cheeks.
 Eur.
 See under Trees.

SALIX, alba vitellina pendula Eur. **Golden Weeping Willow**
 Grows tall.
 See under Trees.

—caprea pendula Eur. **Weeping Goat Willow**
 Weeping, downward growing, spreading, trailing with beautiful
 catkins in spring. **Fl. III**
 Grafted low trailing 5.00
 Grafted high 3 to 4' 8.00

SORBUS, aucuparia pendula Eur. Weeping Mountain Ash
Downward growing Mountain Ash. Good fall color and orange
berries.

Grafted high 4 to 6'

8.00



WEEPING WHITE PINE

DECIDUOUS CONIFEROUS TREES

Since these members of the mostly "evergreens" called family are dropping their leaves, they are listed here separately to avoid confusion.

Abbreviations:

Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

LARIX, decidua	60'	Eur.	European Larch
50 to 60 ft.	L. Golden yellow in fall.		Pinaceae
Very handsome in spring with the new, light green leaves.			
5 to 6'		8.00	
—leptolepis	50'	Asia	Japanese Larch
50 to 60 ft.			
5 to 6'		8.00	

METASEQUOIA, glyptostroboides	80'	Asia	Dawn Redwood
Similar to the swamp cypress of the southern borders of rivers, but related to Bigtrees and redwoods of California. This tree is a survivor from the time before the ice age, having persisted in Central China up till our time. It was found in 1945, and has proven extremely good and hardy for us, growing relatively fast into an upright, graceful tree.			Taxodiaceae
2 to 3'		7.00	
3 to 4'		8.00	
4 to 5'		10.00	

TAXODIUM, distichum	50'	Am.	Bald or Swamp Cypress
2 to 3'		5.00	
Growing along streams and in water. It will also do well on up-land soil, in less exposed places. Graceful and interesting.			Taxodiaceae

MAIDENHAIR TREE

Ginkgoaceae

GINKGO, biloba	60'	Asia	Ginkgo
Famous for its leaves like the Maidenhair fern. Rather related closer to the ferns than to any other family. A remnant of times before the Ice age, only found cultivated in temple grounds in Japan. The female tree has white plumlike berries which when rotting smell offensively. The male tree is to be preferred.			
4 to 5'		6.00	
5 to 6'		8.00	

TREES FOR SHADE AND FLOWERS

Trees for **Shade** can be combined with trees for **Flowering**. One expense can cover two demands.

Often the berrybearing and best fall coloring trees can be selected instead of the all too common varieties, and for the same price.

Only the best reliable types are listed for our northern climate. What grows in tough places will always grow in more favorable places better and will flower more and better. Plant the right plant in the right place.

Abbreviations:

L. leaves, Fl. Flowers, Fr. Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

<i>ACER</i> , <i>palmatum atropurpureum</i> 20'	Asia	Bloodleaf Maple Aceraceae
18 to 24 in.		7.50
2 to 3'		12.00
3 to 3½'		15.00
— <i>platanoides</i> 75'	Eur.	Norway Maple
Good street tree.		
6 to 8'		7.00
8 to 10'		10.00
10 to 12'		14.00
12 to 14'		18.00
Larger sizes—high branched.		
— <i>platanoides columnare</i> 75'		Column Maple
Fastigiate form of Norway Maple.		
6 to 8'		9.00
8 to 10'		12.00
— <i>platanoides schwedleri</i> Faassens Black Maple 50'		
Similar to Crimson King.		Purple-red Maple
4 to 5'		5.00
7 to 8'		9.00
— <i>pseudoplatanus</i> 75'	Eur.	Sycamore Maple
6 to 8'		9.00
8 to 10'		12.00
— <i>pseudoplatanus spaethi</i> 75'	Eur.	Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple
6 to 8'		9.00
8 to 10'		12.00

— rubrum 75'	Am.	Red Maple
Brilliant autumn foliage. Native to New England.		
6 to 8'		7.00
8 to 10'		10.00
— rubrum Schlesingeri 75'	Am.	Schlesingers Red Maple
Grafted plants of the best fall coloring type.		
4 to 5'		5.00
— saccharum 75'	Am.	Sugar or Rock Maple
Brilliant orange foliage in fall.		
6 to 8'		7.00
8 to 10'		10.00
10 to 12'		14.00
12 to 14'		20.00
— saccharum monumentale 75'		Columnar Sugar Maple
Fastigiate form of Sugar Maple.		
6 to 8'		9.00
8 to 10'		12.00
— saccharinum 75'	Am.	Silver Maple
6 to 8'		7.00
AESCULUS, carnea briotii	Eur. Fl. V	Red Horse-chestnut
2 to 3'		Hippocastanaceae
		9.00
— hippocastanum 75'	Fl. V	White Horse-chestnut
6'		9.00
AILANTHUS, altissima 75'	Asia	Tree of Heaven
(glandulosa)		
Excellent tree for city conditions.		
Large leaves — tropical in appearance.		Simarubaceae
6 to 8'		7.50
ALNUS, glutinosa 75'	Eur.	European Alder
Tree for wet and swampy locations.		
Fl. catkins from X-IV		
Will survive stagnant water as it grows its own nitrogen-collecting bacteria. Seedcones persistent hanging for 3 years.		
2 to 3'		4.00
3 to 4'		6.00
6 to 8'		7.00
8 to 10'		10.00
		Bignoniaceae
AMELANCHIER, laevis 35'	Am.	Shadbush
	Fl. IV	Rosaceae
3 to 4'		4.50

BETULA, papyrifera 50'	Am.	Canoe Birch Betulaceae
The most resistant birch against the miner moth, which skeletonizes the foliage.		
3 to 3'		4.00
4 to 5'		5.00
5 to 6'		6.00
CARPINUS, betulus 60'	Eur.	European Hornbeam Betulaceae
Very tough. Good for large hedges.		
4 to 6'		5.00
6 to 8'		7.00
—betulus fastigiata 40'		Pyramidal Hornbeam
3 to 4'		7.50
CATALPA, speciosa 75'	Fl. VII Am.	Western Catalpa Bignoniaceae
6 to 8'		6.00
10 to 12'		8.00
12 to 14'		10.00
CERCIDOPHYLLUM, japonica 40'		Katsura Tree Cercidophyllaceae
One of our finest ornamental trees. Upright habit of growth and fine foliage make it ideal for a small home planting. Its red-brown branches are interesting for winter effect.		
8 to 10'		10.00
10 to 12'		12.00
CERCIS, canadensis 15 to 20'	Am. Fl. Purple-pink.	American Redbud Leguminosae
2 to 3'	Fl. IV	5.00
3 to 4'		6.00
6 to 8'		9.00
CHIONANTHUS, virginica 25'	Am. Fl. VI	White Fringetrees Oleaceae
3 to 4'		5.00
4 to 5'		7.50
CELTIS, occidentalis 50'	Am.	Hackberry
Growth like Elm tree. Takes the place of Elms.		
Fr. Red berries.		Ulmaceae
CLADRASTIS, lutea 50'	Fl. VI Am. Fl. White.	Yellowwood Leguminosae
4 to 5'		7.00
5 to 6'		9.50
6 to 8'		12.00

CORNUS, florida	25'	Fl. V	Am.	White Flowering Dogwood
				Cornaceae
3 to 4'				6.00
4 to 5'				8.00
5 to 6'				10.00
6 to 7'				14.00
—florida rubra	20'		Am.	Pink Flowering Dogwood
2 to 3'				6.50
3 to 4'				9.00
4 to 5'				12.50
5 to 6'				18.00
—kousa chinensis	20'	Fl. VI	Asia	Chinese Dogwood
3 to 4'				6.00
4 to 5'				8.00
5 to 6'				10.00
CORYLUS, colurna	30'		Eur.	Hazelnuttree
				Betulaceae
Upright columnar growth. Resistant to dry conditions. Good on stony and rocky soil. Fl. catkins from X-IV .				
2 to 3'				4.00
3 to 4'				5.00
4 to 6'				7.00
6 to 8'				9.00
8 to 10'				12.00
and taller specimens.				
CRATAEGUS, oxyacantha pauli	20'	Eur.	Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn	
				Rosaceae
5 to 6'				7.00
6 to 7'				10.00
—oxyacantha rosea-plena	20'		Double Pink English Hawthorn	
5 to 6'				7.00
6 to 7'				10.00
—monogyna	20'	Eur.	Singleseed Hawthorn	
Similar to the English Hawthorn. Fl. White.				
2 to 3'				
FAGUS, americana	80'	Am.	American Beech	
				Fagaceae
3 to 4'				6.00
5 to 6'				10.00
6 to 8'				15.00
—sylvatica riversi	75'	Eur.	River's Purple Beech	
3 to 4'				10.00
4 to 5'				13.50
5 to 6'				18.00
6 to 7'				22.00
7 to 8'				27.00

FRAXINUS, ornus	20 to 30'	Eur.	Fl. V-VI	Flowering Ash
				Manna Ash
Small tree with leaves like the Ash. Fl. Small panicles. White, fragrant. For warm protected locations.				
2'				4.00
3'				6.00
4'				8.00
GLEBITSIA, triacanthos inermis	Moraine	The "Moraine" Locust		
			Leguminosae	
		60'	Am. Plant Patent No. 836	
An improved Honeylocust with a round head when young, but tall and vase-shaped when older.				
GYMNOCLADUS, dioica	40'	Am.	Kentucky Coffeetree	
L. Large compound. Fl. Greenish.			Leguminosae	
2 to 3'				3.00
4 to 6'				5.00
HALESIA, monticola	40'	Fl. V	Am.	Silverbelltree
				Styraceae
Beautiful bellshaped flowers, hanging in profusion along the branches. Compact, columnar growth.				
2 to 3'				3.00
—var vestita	40'	Fl. V		
Fl. Pink striped. Grafted plants.				
2 to 3'				5.00
KOELREUTERIA, paniculata	25'		Goldenrain Tree	
		Fl. VII Asia	Sapindaceae	
Long, showy, yellow panicles.				
5 to 6'				8.50
LABURNUM, vossi	20'	Eur.	Golden Chain	
Long cluster of yellow wistaria-like blossoms.			Leguminosae	
Late spring.		Fl. V-VI		
5 to 6'				8.00
6 to 7'				10.00
7 to 8'				15.00
LIQUIDAMBER, styraciflua	60'	Am.	Sweetgum	
			Hamamelidaceae	
4 to 6'				6.00
6 to 8'				8.00
LIRIODENRON, tulipifera	80'	Am.	Tuliptree	
		V-VI	Magnoliaceae	
Greenish- yellow bell-shaped flowers.				
4 to 6'				7.50
6 to 8'				9.00

MAACKIA, amurensis	40' VI	Asia	Maackia
White flowers in dense upright racemes.			Leguminosae
3'			5.00
MAGNOLIA, macrophylla	50'	Large Leaved	Cucumber-tree
		V-I	Am.
L. Large. Fl. Creamy white after leaves appear.			Magnoliaceae
6 to 8'			20.00
—salicifolia	30'	IV-V	Asia
L. Lanceolate, narrow. Fl. White. Fragrant before leaves appear.			Willowleaf Magnolia
Growth upright. Very rare.			
3 to 4'			10.00
4 to 5'			15.00
—soulangeana	20'	V	Asia
			Saucer Magnolia
Blossoms white inside and lavender-pink outside.			Magnoliaceae
2 to 3'			6.00
—soulangeana lennei	20'	V	
Leaves broader. Flowers rosy-purple outside.			
2 to 3'			7.50
—tripetala	40'	VI	Am.
			Umbrella Magnolia
3 to 4'			6.00
MALUS, almey	25'	Fl. V	Hybrid
			Almey Crab
			Rosaceae
Large red flowers with white stars in centers. Red fruit.			
5 to 6'			7.00
—astrosanguinea	20'	Fl. V	Hybrid
A mass of single brilliant carmine flowers.			Carmine Crab
4 to 5'			4.50
5 to 6'			7.00
—Dorothea	15'	Fl. V	Hybrid
Rose pink. Semi-double flowers 2 inches in diameter.			
5 to 6'			7.00
—floribunda	20'	Fl. V	Asia
			Flowering Crab
Bright pink and white flowers, with small yellow or red fruit.			
4 to 5'			4.50
5 to 6'			6.00
—halliana parkmanii	15'	Asia	Parkman Crab
Bright pink semi-double flowers on drooping stems.			
4 to 5'			6.00
5 to 6'			12.00
—hupehensis	20'	Asia	Tea Crab
Rose-red buds and lovely pink to white blossoms along every stem.			
4 to 5'			4.50
5 to 6'			6.00
6 to 7'			9.00

— <i>lemoinei</i>	Hybrid	Lemoine Crab
A new hybrid with red flowers followed by red, cherry-like fruit.		
4 to 5'		5.00
5 to 6'		7.00
6 to 7'		9.00
— <i>niedzwetskyana</i> 20'		Redvein Crab
Remarkable for the red color of its flowers, branches, leaves and fruit.		
5 to 6',		8.00
6 to 7',		10.00
7 to 8',		12.00
Purple foliage and purple blossoms with dark purple fruit.		
— <i>purpurea</i> 20'		Purple Crab
5 to 6'		6.00
6 to 8'		4.00
—Red Silver Crab 20'		
Red in bud, flower, bark, tree and leaf. Delicate silver on under-side of leaf.		
4 to 5'		4.50
5 to 6'		6.00
6 to 8'		10.00
— <i>pumila</i> Elise Rathke	V Eur.	Weeping Edible Apple
Weeping growth. Fl. Pink-white. Very handsome.		Elise Rathke
4'		6.00
5'		8.00
—Dir. Theo. Echtermeyer		Weeping Flowering Crabapple
	V	Oekonomierat
Dir. Theo. Echtermeyer		
L. Purple. F. Purple fruit orange red. One of the best weeping trees. Ornamental in growth, in flower and in fruit. Never becoming large. No pruning necessary. Introduced by me in 1934 from the nurseries of Spaeth in Berlin, Germany. Grafted on high understock of different types for strong or weak growth.		
4'		6.00
5'		8.00
— <i>scheideckeri</i> 20'		Scheidecker Crab
Early flowering. Bright double rose-colored flowers.		
4 to 5'		7.00
5 to 6'		8.00
6 to 8'		12.00
— <i>spectabilis</i> 15'	Asia	Chinese Flowering Crab
Large, fragrant, pink, semi-double flowers, pale yellow fruit.		
5 to 6'		6.00
OXYDENDRUM, arboreum 12 to 30' Am.		Sourwood
White flowers in summer. Scarlet foliage in autumn.		Ericaceae
2 to 2 1/2'		4.00
8 to 10'		15.00
10 to 12'		18.00

PHELLODENDRON, amurense	40'	Amur Corktree
	VI	Rutaceae
L. Compound like Ashtree. Fl. greenish yellow. Fr. Black berries.		
Turpentine smell.		
6 to 8'		8.00
PLATANUS, acerifolia	75'	London Planetree
Prefers dry locations. Dust and smoke enduring.		Platanaceae
Also resistant to the ill effects of paving. Hybrid between the american and oriental Plane.		
6 to 8'		6.00
—occidentalis	80'	Plantetree or Sycamore
Prefers moist locations.		Platanaceae
6 to 7'		6.00
8 to 10'		8.00
POPULUS, nigra italica	60'	Lombardy Poplar
		Salicaceae
6 to 8'		3.00
PRUNUS, cerasifera pissardi	20'	Thundercloud
White flowers. Deep mahogany-red foliage all summer.		Rosaceae
6 to 7'		10.00
—padus cmmutata		European Birdcherry
	V	Mayday Tree
Fl. Drooping large racemes. White. Bitter almond smell.		
3 to 4'		5.00
—subhirtella Hally Jolivette	15'	Hybrid
Semi-double delicate pink flowers changing to white when fully open. Wide spread, low branched.		
18 to 24 in.	Fl. V	2.00
—Single Weeping Cherry	Asia	Subhirtella Type
Drooping form of growth. Single pink flowers.		
5 to 6' 3 year head		8.00
QUERCUS, borealis	75'	Red Oak
(<i>rubra</i>)		Fagaceae
Our best Red Oak. Fine as shade tree or in large lawns. Brilliant fall colors.		
6 to 8'		8.00
—alba	75'	White Oak
Red fall-color.		
6 to 8'		8.00

— <i>macrocarpa</i> 75'	Am.	Burr Oak
Similar to White Oak, but fruit in a mossy cup.		Mossy Cup Oak
Red fall-color.		
— <i>palustris</i> 75'	Am.	Pin Oak
Symmetrical in growth. Slender branches hanging when young.		
Brilliant purple fall-color.		
8 to 10'		12.00
— <i>robur fastigiata</i> 60'	Eur.	Columnar English Oak
Growth like Lombardy popular. Very hardy and long-lived. Leaves		
persistent through winter. Grafted plants.		
— <i>robur</i> 75'	Eur.	English Oak
Similar to White Oak, but fall-color yellow. Leaves persistent		
through winter. Short thick trunk.		
8 to 10'		15.00
— <i>coccinea</i> 75'	Am.	Scarlet Oak
Growing to an open head. Leaves with large incisions. Bright		
scarlet fall-color.		
8 to 10'		15.00
ROBINA, ambigua bella rosea 25'	VI Am.	Locust
		Pink Cascade
		Leguminosae
Intermediate between Common black Locust and Clammy Locust with large pink flowers.		
My own hybrid since 1935, growing with many suckers. The ideal soil conditioner for gravelly, stony soils and on bankings. As a legume collecting nitrogen out of the air. In June masses of drooping flower racemes.		
2 to 3'		2.00
4 to 5'		3.00
SALIX, alba vitellina pendula 40' Eur.		Golden Weeping Willow
		Salicaceae
This is the real Golden Weeping Willow. The hardiest of all better than the others which might go under Niobe, Babylonian Willow. Branches yellow-golden all winter. Best in early spring.		
4 to 5'		5.00
5 to 6'		6.00
6 to 7'		7.00
7 to 8'		8.00
8 to 10'		9.00
—<i>caprea pendula</i>	Eur.	Weeping Pussy Willow
Weeping, downward growing, spreading, trailing with beautiful catkins in spring.		
grafted low trailing		5.00
grafted high weeping		8.00

—**matsudana tortuosa 30'** **Asia** **Contorted Hankow Willow**

Upright growing bushy tree with contorted twisted branches and leaves. Very interesting, fast growing trees for any location.

3 to 4'	4.00
4 to 5'	5.00
5 to 6'	6.00
6 to 8'	7.00

SASSAFRAS, officinale 50'

Fl. IV-V Am.

Sassafras

Lauraceae

Stems green L. Shiny, lobed and fragrant. Fl. Yellowish, small. Fr. Blue. Very striking red and purple fall-coloring.

4 to 5'	5.00
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Does not like to be transplanted when old. The large taproots are difficult.

SOPHORA, japonica 30' VIII Asia

Chinese Scholar Tree

L. Feathery. Fl. Yellow-cream.

Leguminosae

5 to 6'	10.00
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SORBUS, americana

Fl. V Am.

American Mountain Ash

More bushy than European Mountain Ash. Bright red berries.

3 to 4'	3.00
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—**aucuparia 40'**

Fl. V Eur.

European Mountain Ash

White flowers and bright red fruit.

Rosaceae

5 to 6'	7.50
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6 to 8'	8.50
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8 to 10'	10.00
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—**aucuparia pendula**

Weeping European Mountain Ash

Weeping form. Grafted high on tall stems.

Rowan Tree

4'	8.00
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STYRAX, japonica 20'

Japanese Snowbell

Showy white white flowers. Fragrant, drooping.

Styraceae

4 to 5'	6.00
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5 to 6'	8.00
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SYRINGA, japonica 25' VI-VII

Tree Lilac

Long clusters of white flowers.

Oleaceae

2 to 3'	2.50
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3 to 4'	4.00
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L. Large. Light green. afleac hYI3' b ,

TILIA, americana 75'

VI Am.

American Linden

(*glabra*)

Tiliaceae

L. Large Light green. Fl. Cream. Flowers very fragrant.

5 to 6'	6.00
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6 to 8'	8.00
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— <i>americana fastigiata</i> 75'		Columnar American Linden
Columnar form. Growing like Lombardy Popular, but long lived and hardy.		
Grafted plants		
4'		5.00
5 to 6'		6.00
— <i>cordata</i> 90'	V-VI Eur.	Littleleaf Linden
Yellow-white fragrant flowers.		Tiliaceae
Fine street or lawn tree.		
5 to 6'		6.00
6 to 7'		7.00
7 to 8'		9.00
8 to 10'		12.00
10 to 12		16.00
— <i>cordata pyramidalis</i> 75'	Eur. Pyramidal European Linden	
More upright, grafted plants.		
4 to 5'		5.00
— <i>platyphyllos</i> 75'	Eur.	Large Leaved Linden
L. Larger than on <i>cordata</i> . Darker green.		
3 to 4'		4.00
— <i>petiolaris</i> 75'	Eur.	Pendant Silver Linden
L. Silvery beneath. Hanging growth.		
4 to 5'		5.00
— <i>tomentosa</i> 40 to 50'	Eur.	Silver Linden
L. Hairy, silvery beneath. Very tolerant to heat, smoke, dust and pavings.		
3 to 4'		5.00

ULMUS **Elm**
 All Elms discontinued in account of the dutch Elm disease till methods are found which cure or prevent the disease.



ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

In compiling this list, care was taken to select only the ones really trustworthy for our northern climate. We have at our disposal the collection of plant life from many continents with similar climatic conditions.

Earlier expeditions and collectors have brought us far ahead, but here at Heatherfells we try to keep available that what has been done before, besides, with the ever constant effort to select and breed further for better and hardier shrubs, this work is preserved and improved.

Of some varieties, due to the difficult problem to propagate them, we have only a few plants, but in order to keep the interested garden lovers informed, they are in the list anyways.

If not available this year, it is always possible to have them the next.

All shrubs as listed are bare-rooted, and packed that way with moisture holding material.

When balling and burlapping becomes necessary, this cost has to be added to the listed price.

Behind the botanical name the height is given in feet for the adult plants.

Figures and abbreviations are as follows:

Eur.-Europe, Asia, Afr.-Africa, Am.-America.

L.-Leaves, Fl.-Flower, Fr.-Fruit, Roman Numerals-the month of flowering.

AESCULUS, parviflora	3 to 8'	Dwarf Chestnut
	Fl. VII-VIII Am.	Hippocastanaceae
Spikes of white flowers on dwarf rounded shrub. Handsome plant for a lawn clump.		
4 to 5'		9.00
AMELANCHIER, canadensis	20'	Downey Shadblow
	Fl. V Am.	Rosaceae
Clusters of pure white flowers.		
3 to 4'		3.50
AMPORPHA, fruticosa	3 to 4'	Indigobush
	Fl. VI Am.	Leguminosae
2 to 3'		2.00
Deep purple flowers. Spreading habit.		
ARALIA, spinosa	18 to 20'	Hercules-club
A tropical appearing tree. White flowers.		Araliaceae
2 to 3'		2.00
3 to 4'		3.00

ARONIA, arbutifolia brilliantissima		Brilliant Chokeberry
	Fl. V-VI Am.	Rosaceae
3 to 4'		2.50
BENZOIN, aestivale 10'	Fl. III Am.	Spice Bush
Yellow flowers. Red berries in fall.		Lauraceae
3 to 4'		2.00
5 to 6'		4.00
BUDDLEIA, alternifolia 10'		Fountain Butterfly Bush
	Fl. VI Asia	Loganiaceae
Woody shrub, not dying down. Flowers all along the stem arching over. Dark purple.		
2 to 3'		1.50
—davidii	Asia	Butterfly Bush
Dubonnet Wine-colored spikes, Fl. VII-X		1.50
Clear white	Fl. VII-X	1.50
CALLICARPA, japonica	Fl. VII Asia	Beautyberry
Flowers pink to white. Fruit violet in autumn.		Verbenaceae
4 to 5'		2.50
CALYCANTHUS, floridus 8'		Common Sweet Shrub
	Fl. VI-VII Am.	Calycanthaceae
Fragrant reddish-brown flowers.		
18 to 24 in.		1.50
CARAGANA, arborescens 10'	Fl. V-VI Asia	Siberian Pea Tree
Yellow blossoms.		Leguminosae
3 to 4'		3.00
CARYOPTERIS, Blue Mist 2 to 3'		Hardy Blue Spirea
	Fl. IX-X	Verbenaceae
2 to 3'		1.50
CHAENOMELES lagenaria 10'	Asia	Floweringquince
	Fl. V	Rosaceae
18 to 24 in.		1.75
—lagenaria Appleblossom		
2 to 3'		4.00
—lagenaria Red		
18 to 24 in.		2.00
—Nivalis		White Floweringquince
2 to 3'		3.00

CITRUS see **PONCIRUS**

CORNUS, alba 8 to 10' (<i>sibirica</i>)	Fl. V Asia	Red Branched Dogwood
		Cornaceae
Bright red bark. Porcelain blue fruits. Quick grower. Excellent for winter effects. Very adaptable.		
18 to 24 in.		1.50
2 to 3'		2.00
—mas 15 to 18'	Fl. III Eur.	Cornelian Cherry
Fl. Early before leaves. Yellow in masses. Fr. Red berry	Cornaceae	
2 to 3'		3.00
—alternifolia, 15 to 18'	Fl. V-VI Am.	Blue Dogwood
Horizontal branches. Blue-black fruits.		
18 to 24 in.		1.50
2 to 3'		2.00
COTINUS, americana 30'	Am.	American Smoketree
		Anacardiaceae
Less conspicuous in fruit. Less feathery, but foliage with orange and scarlet color in fall.		
3 to 4'		3.50
—coggygria 15'	Fl. VI-VII Asia	Smokebush
L. Green. Fl. Feathery greenish-red	Anacardiaceae	
3 to 4'		3.00
—c rubrifolius 15'		Purple Smokebush
L. Red, purple all summer. Fl. reddish, smoke-effect purplish.		
2 to 3'		4.00
3 to 4'		5.00
COTONEASTER, adpressa praecox Creep.	Cotoneaster	Rockspray
	Asia	Rosaceae
12 to 15 in. Potted		2.50
—dammeri 2' (<i>humifusa</i>)	Asia	Bearberry
Very low creeping. Potted		Cotoneaster
		2.50
—divaricata 6'	Asia	Spreading Cotoneaster
Bright red fruit.		
18 to 24 in. B&B		2.50
2 to 3' B&B		3.00
—horizontalis 3'	Asia	Rock Cotoneaster
Low, spreading, with bright red fruit.		
12 to 15 in. Potted		2.50
15 to 18 in. Potted		3.50
—multiflora calocarpa	Asia	
Larger leaves and fruit.		
4 to 5' B&B		4.50
—salicifolia	Asia	Willow-leaf Cotoneaster
2 to 2½' Potted		3.50

CYTISUS see **BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS**

DAPHNE , <i>mezereum</i> 4'	Fl. III-IV	February Daphne Thymelaeaceae
Rosy-purple.		3.00
15 to 18 in.		4.00
18 to 24 in.		
— <i>mezereum album</i>	Fl. III-IV	White February Daphne
15 to 18 in.		4.00
18 to 24 in.		5.00
DEUTZIA , <i>gracilis</i> 3'	Fl. VI	Slender Deutzia Saxifragaceae
White flowers.		1.50
15 to 18 in.		2.25
18 to 24 in.		
— <i>gracilis rosea</i>		Pink Deutzia
Light pink flowers.		
2 to 3'		2.50
— <i>scabra</i> var. Pride of Rochester 12'		Pride of Rochester Deutzia
White flowers tinged with rose outside.		
3 to 4'		2.50
ELSHOLTZIA , <i>stauntoni</i> 4' Fl. X Asia		Mintshrub Labiatae
Leaves mintflavor. Purple flowers on spikes.		
To be cut down in spring.		
12 in.		.75
EVONYMUS , <i>alatus</i> 10'		Winged Burning Bush
Corky wings on branches. Crimson autumn foliage.		Celastraceae
18 to 24 in.		2.50
2 to 3'		3.50
— <i>alatus compacta</i> 6'	Dwarf Winged Burning Bush	
15 to 18 in.		2.25
18 to 24 in.		3.00
EXOCHORDA , <i>grandiflora</i> 10' V		Pearl Bush
Large white flowers. Fl. V		Rosaceae
2 to 3'		2.00
— <i>giraldi wilsoni</i> 15' Fl. V Asia	Wilson Redbud	Pearl Bush
Large white flowers.		Pearl Bush
FORSYTHIA , Arnold Dwarf		Forsythia
Excellent ground cover. Non-flowering.		Oleaceae
18 to 24 in. spread		1.50
—Arnold Giant	Fl. IV-V	
Large. Deep yellow.		
3 to 3'		2.50

— Beatrix Farrand	Fl. IV-V	
Another Arnold Arboretum Creation. Very large flowered and hardy.		
2 to 3'		2.50
— intermedia spectabilis 8' Fl. IV-V	Showy Border Forsythia	
Abundance of large bright yellow blossoms.		
2 to 3'		1.50
3 to 4'		2.00
— Lynwood Gold 5 to 7' Fl. IV-V		
Erect branches. Golden yellow flowers from top to bottom.		
2 to 3'		2.00
3 to 4'		2.50
— ovata	Fl. III-IV	Korean Forsythia
Very early. Amber yellow.		
3 to 4'		2.00
— primulina	Fl. V	Primrose Forsythia
2 to 3'		2.00
3 to 4'		2.50
— Spring Glory	Fl. IV-V	
Large, pale yellow blossoms covering the branches in masses of pleasing colors.		
2 to 3'		2.00
3 to 4'		2.50
— suspensa fortunei 10' Fl. IV-V		Fortune Forstoria
Drooping branches. Golden-yellow flowers.		
FOTHERGILLA, major 10' Fl. IV-V		Large Fothergilla
Spikes of white flowers.		Hamamelidaceae
Colorful orange and red foliage in the fall.		
HAMAMELIS, japonica rubra 20'		Japanese Witch-Hazel
Fl. II-III Asia		
Large red flowers like mollis.		
12 to 18 in.		3.00
— mollis	Fl. II-III	Chinese Witch-Hazel
Large fragrant yellow blossoms.		Hamamelidaceae
18 to 24 in.		3.50
2 to 3'		5.00
3 to 4'		7.50
4 to 5'		9.00
— vernalis 6'	Fl. II-III	Vernal Witch-Hazel
Fragrant dark red and yellow flowers.		
3 to 4'		3.50
4 to 5'		4.50

— <i>virginiana</i> 15'	Fl. X-XI	Witch-Hazel
Yellow flowers.		
2 to 3'		1.75
3 to 4'		2.50
4 to 5'		3.50
5 to 6'		4.50
 HIBISCUS, syriacus 12'	Fl. VIII-IX	 Shrub Althea
Late summer flowering.		Malvaceae
 Named varieties:		
2 to 3'		1.75
3 to 4'		2.75
Anemonaeflorus — Double pink.		
Ardens — Double lavender.		
Banner — Single white with red center.		
Boule de Feu — Double red.		
Coelestis — Single blue.		
Pulcherrimus — Double pink, centered crimson.		
Rubis — Single red.		
Snowdrift — Single white.		
Jeanne D'Arc — Double white.		
 HIPPOPHAE, rhamnoides 12'	Eur.	 Sea Buckthorn
L. Silvery. Stems thorny. Fr. Very bright orange.		Elaeagnaceae
Persistent. Female and male plants separate.		
2 to 3'		5.00
 HYDRANGEA, arborescens grandiflora 4'	 Fl. VII	 Snowhill Hydrangea
White flowers.		Saxifragaceae
18 to 24 in.		2.50
 — <i>paniculata grandiflora</i> 10'	Fl. VIII	 Pegee Hydrangea
White flowers turning to rose in fall.		
3 to 4'		2.50
4 to 5'		3.50
 — <i>quercifolia</i> 6'	 Fl. VI	 Oakleaf Hydrangea
18 to 24'		4.00
2 to 3'		5.00



LARGE HYBRIDS

HYPERICUM, aureum 4'		St. Johnswort
Large yellow blossoms. Bluish-green foliage.		Guttiferae
2 to 3'	1.50	
3 to 4'	3.50	
4 to 5'	3.50	
ILEX, verticillata		Winterberry
Bright red berries in fall.		Aquifoliaceae
2 to 3'	1.50	
KERRIA, japonica 4'		Japanese Kerria
Green twigs. Golden yellow flowers.		Rosaceae
2 to 3'	2.50	
—japonica fl. pl. 4'		Double Kerria
Double flowered form of above.		
2 to 3'	2.50	
KOLKWITZIA, amabilis 8' Fl. VI		Beautybush.
Pink bell-shaped flowers.		Caprifoliaceae
LESPEDEZA, bicolor 6 to 9' Fl. VII-IX		Bushclover
Tall overhanging stems.		Leguminosae
Dying back in winter and to be cut to the ground in spring.		
Fl. purple-reddish.		
12 in.	2.00	
LONICERA, fragrantissima 6'		Winter Honeysuckle
Creamy flowers.	Fl. IV-V	Caprifoliaceae
2 to 3'	2.00	
3 to 4'	3.00	
4 to 5'	4.00	
—tatarica 10'	Fl. V	Tatarian Honeysuckle
3 to 4'	2.00	
4 to 5'	2.50	
PAEONIA, suffruticosa 3 to 4' Asia		Treepeony
(arborea, moutan)	Fl. V-VI	Ranunculaceae
Upright shrub. Slow growing. Beautiful poppylike flowers, if single. Peony flowers, if double. L. bluish-green. Perfectly hardy everywhere.		
—papaveracea		
Fl. Single, large, white with purple blotch at base.		
—Reine Elizabeth		
Fl. Double. Rose-pink.		
—Kurobotan (Negresse)		
Fl. Double. Carmine red.		

—Seiriu

Fl. Single, half-double. White. 8 to 10 in.	5.00
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PARROTIA, persica 20 to 30' Asia

Parrotia

Fl. II-IV

Hamamelidaceae

Shrub simliar to Witch-Hazel. Flowers, small. Leaves with brilliant fall-coloring. In spring, leaves with red edges.	
18 to 24 in.	3.50
2 to 3'	5.00
3 to 4'	7.50

PHILADELPHUS, coronarius 10' Eur.

Sweet Mockorange

Large shrub.

Fl. VI

Saxifragaceae

Broad and arching. Good for shrub border and screening.	
3 to 4'	1.50

LEMOINEI HYBRIDS

—Atlas 5' **Fl. VI**

Atlas

Very large flowers. Fragrant.

—Belle Etoile 5' **Fl. VI**

Belle Etoile

Fl. With purple blotch in center. Fragrant.

—Virginale 6' **Fl. VI**

Virginale

Fl. Half-double. White, very fragrant. Often blooming in Sept.

—Minnesota Snowflake

Minnesota Snowflake

Very hardy. Double-flowered. Fragrant.

Patent No. 538

3 to 4'

2.00

ALL HYBRIDS:

2 to 3'	1.50
3 to 4'	2.00

PONCIRUS, trifoliata 6' Fl. IV Asia **Hardy Orange & Lemon**

(*Citrus trifoliata*)

Rutaceae

Thorny shrub with green stems. Shiny leaves, 3 or 5 lobed. Fr. Yellow walnut size. Fragrant. This is the hardy relative of Orange and Lemon. Hardy enough for us to be listed.

12 in.

2.00

12 to 18 in.

3.00

POTENTILLA, fruticosa 2 to 3' Eur.

Shrubby Cinquefoil

Fl. V-X

Rosaceae

Bright yellow flowers like Strawberry flowers, but yellow.
var. Northsea.

10 to 12 in.

2.00

PRUNUS, glandulosa 5'	Double Pink Flowering Almond	
	Fl. V Asia	Rosaceae
Double pink flowers.		
18 to 24 in. B&B		2.00
—glandulosa sinensis 5'	Double White Flowering Almond	
	Fl. V Asia	
2 to 3' B&B		2.50
—subhirtella Hally Jolivette 12 to 15'		Hally Jolivette
From the Arnold Arboretum. Very desirable pink-flowering.		
Fl. Semi-double.	Fl. V	
18 to 24 in.		2.00
—tomentosa 8'	Fl. IV Asia	Nanking Cherry
Pink to white flowers in early spring. Edible fruit.		
2 to 3'		2.00
—triloba plena 8'	Fl. IV Asia	Double Flowering Plum
Large double pink flowers in early spring.		
2 to 3'		2.50
PTELEA, trifoliata 10 to 12'		Hop Tree
	Fl. VI Am.	Rutaceae
Has clusters of fruit that look and smell like hops.		
3 to 4'		2.00
ROBINIA, hispida 6'	Fl. V-VI Am.	Roseacacia
Fl. Rosy-pink, like Wistaria. Stems airy and sticky.		Leguminosae
18 to 24 in.		2.00
—Margareta 5'	Fl. VI Am.	Margareta
(pseudacacia X hispida)		Hybrid Locust
Fl. Light pink. Stems slightly glandular. Pod rough.		
18 to 24 in.		2.00
—viscosa X pseudacacia, ambigua bella rosea	15 to 20' Am.	Locust
		Pink Cascade
Half tree, half shrub.	Fl. VI	
Producing many suckers. Good for slopes and poor soil. My own		
hybrid. Stems slightly sticky, scarcely with spines. Fl. Large and		
light pink in many drooping clusters appearing like a pink		
Wistaria.		
12 to 18 in.		1.00
18 to 24 in.		1.50
2 to 3'		2.00
4'		3.00
6 to 8'		6.00

PYRACANTHA see **BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS**

RHAMNUS, frangula	8 to 9'	Glossy Buckthorn
		Fl. V-VII Eur. Rhamnaceae
Stems reddish-purple.	Flowers and fruit at the same time	
Fr. Black berry.		
3 to 4'		2.00
RHAMNUS, cathartica	10'	Common Buckthorn
Fr. Black.	Eur.	
3 to 4'		2.00
RHODOTYPOS, kerriodes	6'	Fl. V-VI Asia
Large white flowers.	Shiny black fruit.	Jet Bead Rosaceae
2 to 3'		2.00
RHUS, aromatica	4'	Am.
Aromatic leaves.	Scarlet foliage in autumn.	Fragrant Sumac Anacardiaceae
3 to 4'		2.00
4 to 5'		3.00
RHUS cotinus	see COTINUS	
—typhina laciniata	12 to 15'	Am.
Cutleaf form of the Staghorn Sumac.		Shredded Sumac Anacardiaceae
Finely cut leaves.	Fr. Red in fall.	
18 to 24 in.		3.00
ROSA, hugonis	6'	Fl. V-VI Asia
Single yellow flowers.		Hugo Rose Rosaceae
2 to 3'		2.25
3 to 4'		3.50
—multiflora thornless		Fl. V Asia
Branches climbing or trailing.	Flowers fragrant, white, often	Thornless Japanese Rose
double.		
2 yr. plants		.45
—lucida 4 to 5'		Fl. V Am.
(virginiana)		Virginia Rose Rosaceae
Fl. pleno		
Double form of the wild Virginia Rose		Double Rose
Pink flowers.		
2 to 3'		2.50
RUBUS, ordoratus	5'	Fl. VI-VIII Am.
Stems sticky, with many suckers.		Flowering Raspberry Rosaceae
Leaves large, like a raspberry.	Fl. Many, pink and all summer.	
Red small raspberry.		
12 to 24 in.		1.00

PUSSYWILLOWS

Salicaceae

Remarkable shrubs for early flowers, for early forcing in the house and flower stems all winter. Some of the varieties are striking with their red, reddish and purple stems, also with blueish bloom. All winter the stems stay reddish. The male plants are best. The pollen bearing flowers have that rich yellow color. A few are also beautiful as female plants.

SALIX, acutifolia 12'	Fl. III Asia, Eur.	Caspian
Borer resistant. Violet-brown stems. Conspicuous in winter, with blueish bloom. L. Lanceolate.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00
—aegyptiaca	Fl. III Afr.	Egyptian Pussywillow
Simliar to the caprea. Goatwillow.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00
—caprea 20'	Fl. III Eur.	Goat Willow
Subject to borers. Very handsome and with large catkins.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00
—caprea pendula 2'	Fl. III Eur.	Weeping Pussy Willow
Weeping, downward growing. Spreading, trailing with beautiful catkins in spring.		Weeping Goat Willow
grafted low trailing		5.00
—daphnoides 30'	Fl. III Asia, Eur.	Daphneleaved Pussywillow
Borer resistant.		Bloom Willow
Stems brownish-red with blueish bloom.		
Long, beautiful, reddish stems.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00
—daphnoides ruberrima 12'	Fl. III Eur.	Redtwig Pussy Willow
Borer resistant. Stems bright red, with blueish bloom which disappears, leaving the red.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00
—daphnoides pomeranica	Fl. III Eur.	Pomeranian Pussywillow
Borer resistant. Violet reddish stems.		
Blueish bloom. Large catkins. Stems bright in winter.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00
—gracilistyla 3 to 4'	Fl. III Asia	Rosegold Pussywillow
Beautiful little shrub with colorful catkins. Very early.		
3 to 4'		2.00
—erdingeri (daphnoides X caprea) 20'		Pussywillow
Border resistant	Fl. III Eur.	
3 to 4' female plant		2.00
—medemii	Fl. II-III Asia	Armenian Willow
One of the earliest to bloom.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00

— <i>purpurea</i> 12'	Fl. III Eur.	Purple Osier
Branches purple first, later gray-olive. 3 to 4' male plants		2.00
— <i>purpurea nana garciliis</i> 3 to 4'		Globe Willow
Small narrow leaves. Dwarf Eur. Very fine slender, upright growth. 12 in.		1.00
SAMBUCUS, canadensis 12' Fl. VI-VII Am.		American Elder
Clusters of white flowers. Purple-black fruit		Caprifoliaceae
2 to 3'		1.75
3 to 4'		2.50
4 to 5'		3.00
— <i>racemosa</i> 12'	Fl. IV-V Eur.	Redberried Elderberry
Growing smaller than Elderberry. Fl. Large umbels, White. Fr. Red.		
12 to 18 in.		1.50
SHEPHERDIA, argentea 15' Fl. III-IV Am.		Silver Buffaloberry
(Lepargyraea)		Elaeagnaceae
Silvery stems. Silvery leaves. Fl. Yellowish. Small, fragrant. Fr. Red berry.		
3 to 4'		3.00
SORBARIA, aitchisonii 8' Fl. VII-VII Asia		Kashmir False Spirea
		Rosaceae
Stems reddish. Fl. In large panicles. Many suckers, good for under trees.		
3 to 4'		2.50
— <i>sorbifolia</i> 7'	Fl. VI-VII Asia	Ural False Spirea
Spikes of white blossoms.		Rosaceae
3 to 4'		2.50
SPIRAEA, bumalda anthony waterer 3'	Anthony Waterer Spirea	
Rosy carmine.	Fl. VI-VII Asia	Rosaceae
18 to 24 in.		2.00
— <i>bumalda froebeli</i> 3'	Asia	Froebel Spirea
Bright crimson flowers.		
2 to 3'		2.00
— <i>prunifolia plena</i> 6'	Fl. IV-V Asia	Double Bridal Wreath
White flowers.		
3 to 4'		2.50
4 to 5'		2.50

— <i>trichocarpa</i> 5 to 6'	Fl. VI Asia	Korean Spirea
Later flowering than any other spring Spirea. Drooping long stems with many flower umbels all along. Very showy white flowers.		
2 to 3'		1.00
3 to 4'		1.50
4 to 5'		2.00
— <i>thunbergi</i> 6'	Fl. IV-V	Thunberg Spirea
White flowers.		
2 to 3'		1.50
— <i>van houttei</i> 8'	Fl. V-VI	Van Houtte Spirea
White flowers.		
2 to 3'		1.50
3 to 4'		2.00
STAPHYLEA, <i>trifolia</i> 8'	Fl. V Am.	Bladdernut
Good under trees.		Staphyleaceae
Interesting for its small bell-like flowers and blownup fruit.		
2 to 3'		2.00
SYMPHORICARPUS, <i>chenaulti Hancockii</i> 3'		Dwarf Coralberry
18 to 24 in.		4.00
— <i>chenaulti</i> 4'	Am.	Coralberry
Pinkish fruit.		Caprifoliaceae
2 to 3'		1.50
STEWARTIA, <i>pentagyna (ovata)</i> 12'		Mountain Stewartia
Fl. VI-VII Am.		Theaceae
This is a deciduous Camellia with the flowers like it, white with purple stamens. Fall coloring purple, very dark.		
SYMPHORICARPUS, <i>chenaulti Hancockii</i> 3'	Dwarf Snowberry	
Dwarf form of the previous from Canada. Spreading and creeping.		
12 in.		2.00
— <i>racemosus</i> 6'	Fl. VI-X Am.	Common Snowberry
Pale pink flowers in summer, white fruit in autumn.		
3 to 4'		2.00
SYMPLOCOS, <i>paniculata</i> 10'		Sapphireberry
White fragrant flowers. Fl. VI Asia		Symplocaceae
2 to 3'		2.50
4 to 5'		6.00
SYRINGA, <i>josikaea</i> 15'	Fl. V-VI Eur.	Hungarian Lilac
Pale violet blossoms.		Oleaceae
4 to 5'		4.00
5 to 6'		5.00

— <i>persica</i> 10'	Fl. V Asia	Persian Lilac
Pale lilac. Fragrant.		
3 to 4'		2.00
4 to 5'		2.75
— <i>vulgaris</i>	Fl. V Eur.	Common Lilac
Purple shades.		
2 to 3'		2.00
3 to 4'		3.00
4 to 5'		4.50
— <i>vulgaris alba</i> 15'		Common White Lilac
2 to 3'		2.25
3 to 4'		3.25
4 to 5'		5.00

HYBRID LILACS

(Called French Hybrid Mostly)

SINGLE

Andenken and Ludwig Spaeth	
Dark winered. Large.	
Bleuatre	
Blue, small.	
Charles X	
Dark winered. Smaller than L	
Spaeth.	
Congo	
Dark red. Large.	
Lucie Baltet	
Flesh pink.	
Macrostachya	
Pink.	
Mme. Florence Stepman	
White. Heavy panicle.	
Reaumur	
Bud light carmine. Fl. Lilac-	
purple.	
Ruhm von Horstenstein	
Bud dark red. Fl. lightlilac.	
Heavy panicle.	
Volcan	
Bud dark red, carmine. Fl. pur-	
ple.	

DOUBLE

Charles Joly	
Dark wine red.	
Edith Cavell	
White. Low growing.	
Katherine Havemeyer	
Very large. Light blue with	
reddish lilac.	
Leon Gambetta	
Bud lilac. Fl. Pink-lliac.	
Michel Buchner	
Bud reddish-orchis. Fl. light-	
lilac.	
Mme. Lemoine	
Ivory white. Upright growth.	
Pres Carnot	
Bud light carmine. Fl. Blue-	
purple.	
Pres Grevy	
Bud light red. Fl. Blue-purple.	
Waldeck-Rousseau	
Rosy-lilac.	

All lilacs:

3 to 4'	4.00
4 to 5'	6.00
5 to 6'	9.00
6 to 7'	12.00

TAMARIX, amurensis	15' Fl. VII-IX	Amur Tamarisk
(pentandra)		Tamaricaceae
Dense racemes of pink flowers with large panicles.		
2 to 3'		2.00
3 to 4'		2.50
—gallica	8 to 9' ..	French Tamarisk
Feathery foliage.		Tamaricaceae
Many pink flowers in dense racemes.		
3 to 4'		2.50
TRIPTERYGIUM, regeli	Fl. VI-VIII Asia	Regels Threewingnut
		Celastraceae
Stems arching over and climbing. Rather a climbing shrub		
Fl. Yellowish-white in long terminal racemes. Fruit with wings.		
10 to 12 in.		2.00
VIBURNUM, burkwoodi	6' Fl. V-VI Asia	Burkwoods Snowball
Waxy blush-white flowers.		Caprifoliaceae
18 to 24 in. B&B		4.50
—carlesi	5' Fl. IV-V Asia	Korean Spice-Snowball
Fragrant, waxy,pink flowers.		
15 to 18 in. B&B		3.50
18 to 24 in. B&B		4.50
2 to 2½' B&B		6.00
—juddi	4' Fl. V Asia	Judds Snowball
Similar to carlesi and burkwoodi. Pink and fragrant flowers. Small shrub.		
18 to 24 in.		4.50
—lantana	10 to 12' Fl. V-VI Eur.	Wayfaring Tree
Gray-green foliage. Flowers in white umbels. Fruit purple-black, changing from red to black.		
2 to 3'		1.50
—tomentosum	8' Fl. V-VI Asia	Doublefile Virburnum
3 to 4'		2.50
Flowers white. Fruit red turning blue-black.		
2 to 3' B&B		3.00
3 to 4' B&B		4.00
—tomentosum mariesi	8' Fl. V-VI Asia	
More conspicuous large creamy-white flower clusters and red fruit turning blue-black.		
2 to 3' B&B		3.00

— <i>tomentosum plicatum</i> 9' Fl. V-VI Asia		Snowball Virburnum
Round heads of white flowers.		
2 to 3' B&B		3.00
VITEX, macrophylla 33' Fl. VIII-IX		Chaste-tree
Broad leaves. Lavender flowers.		Verbenaceae
2 yr.		2.00
WEIGELA, Florida candida 6' Fl. V-VI Asia		Snow Weigela
Showy white blossoms.		Caprifoliaceae
3 to 4'		2.00
4 to 5'		2.50
— Eva Rathke	Fl. VI	Dwarf Crimson Weigela
2 to 3'		1.75
— Florida Newport Red	Fl. V-VI	Newport Red Weigela
Crimson, hardier than Eva Rathke.		
2 to 3'		1.75
— Florida rosea 8'	Fl. V-VI	Pink Weigela
Pink flowers.		
2 to 3'		1.50
XANTHORRHIZA, apiifolia 3' Am.		Yellowroot
Finely cut leaves. Purplish flowers.		Ranunculaceae
Likes damp shady locations.		



VINES AND CLIMBING PLANTS

The average garden is seldom complete if it lacks the finishing touch of a vine to soften an unsightly arborway or fence corner. Nothing in the plant realm provides a more rapid cover for harsh stone or brick walls, and the combination of flower, fruit and ornamental fall foliage compels their use somewhere in the landscape theme.

Abbreviations:

L. leaves, Fl. Flowers, Fr. Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

ACTINIDIA, kolomikta	Fl. V Asia	Kolomikta Silver Vine
Dilleniaceae		
Strong growing vine with leaves heart-shaped at base and besides the green with blotches of white and pink. Very ornamental and peculiar. Fr. Green to blueish, sweet.		
2 yr.		5.00
Will grow in shade.		
AKEBIA, quinata	Asia	Five-leaf Akebia
Will grow in shade.		Lardizabalaceae
3 yr.		1.75
AMPELOPSIS, heterophylla	Asia	Porcelain Ampelopsis
Blue, lavender and white fruit.		Vitaceae
3 yr.		1.25
ARISTOLOCHIA, siphon	Am.	Dutchman's Pipe
Makes a very dense screen.		Aristolochiaceae
2 yr.		1.50
CAMPsis, radicans	Am.	Trumpet Creeper
Orange flowers.	Fl. VIII-IX	Bignoniaceae
CELASTRUS, scandens	Am.	American Bittersweet
Orange and scarlet fruit.		Celastraceae
3 yr.		1.75
CLEMATIS, montana rubens 20'		
	Fl. V-VI Asia	Ranunculaceae
Flowers pink, with yellow stamens.		
3 yr.		3.50
—vitalba	Fl. VII-IX Eur.	Travellers Joy
Fast climber. Fl. 1½ in. wide. White and with the fragrance of Almonds. Fruit and seeds in feathery bunches. Persistent into winter.		
3 yr.		2.00

— <i>paniculata</i>	Fl. IX Asia	Sweet Autumn Clematis
Fragrant white flower. 3 yr.		1.25
CLEMATIS, HYBRID		Asia
— <i>Jackmani</i>		3.50
Velvety purple.		
— <i>Jackmani alba</i>		3.50
White.		
— <i>Lawsoniana</i>		3.50
Blue flushed mauve, long blooming period		
— <i>Ville de Lyon</i>		3.50
Carmine-red.		
EUONYMUS — See EVERGREEN SHRUBS		
Climbing Varieties.		
HEDERA, helix — See EVERGREEN SHRUBS		English Ivy
HYDRANGEA, petiolaris Fl. VII		Climbing Hydrangea
Fragrant white flowers.		Saxifragaceae
		3.50
LONICERA, halleana	Fl. VI Asia	Hall's Honeysuckle
Fragrant creamy flowers. 2 yr.		Caprifoliaceae
		.75
— <i>heckrottii</i>	Fl. VI-IX	Hybrid Heckrotts H.
Flowers purple outside, yellow inside. 2 yr.		1.25
— <i>tellmanniana</i>	Fl. V	Hybrid Tellmanns H.
L. Dark green. In spring, olive-brown. Fl. Golden-yellow. Large umbels.		
PARTHENOCISSUS, quinquefolia		Woodbine
Fl. VII-VIII Am.		Vitaceae
Scarlet foliage in autumn. 3 yr.		1.25
— <i>tricuspidata</i>	Fl. VI-VII	Boston Ivy
Handsome dark green foliage. Purple in autumn. 3 yr.		1.00
POLYGONUM, auberti	Fl. VII-IX Asia	Chinese Fleece Vine
Fragrant greenish-white flowers. 2 yr.		Polygonaceae
		1.50

TRIPTYRGium, regeli Fl. VI-VIII Asia	Regels Three
Small climber or arching shrub.	Threewingnut
Fl. Yellowish-white In long terminal racemes.	Celastraceae
Fruit with wings.	
10 to 12 in.	2.00
WISTARIA, multijuga Fl. V Asia	Longcluster Wistaria
,Long clusters of violet-blue flowers.	
4 yr., grafted	5.00
—multijuga alba	White Longcluster Wistaria
4 yr., grafted	5.00

HEDGES

Privet and barberries can be supplied. They have to be ordered early and ahead of time.

ROSES

All leading varieties can be supplied or ordered. Some are on hand and can be delivered on order. Since each year new varieties are offered, it is beyond the scope of this catalogue to list them. We are in constant contact with all leading rosegrowers about the development of new varieties.

FRUIT TREES

All leading varieties are grown here, mostly on dwarf understock. Consultation about the best for our locality and your demands. Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces are on hand all the time.

SMALL FRUITS

BLUEBERRIES

One of the best sources of fruits is the Highbush Blueberry. They prefer acid soil, which is everywhere in New England. 2 varieties should at least be planted for pollination.

	Ripening
Concord, large	VII
Jersey, very large	VII
Pioneer, sweet	VI-VII
Rubel, firm	VI-VII
Stanley, very large	VII
2'	4.00
3'	6.00

CURRENTS and GOOSEBERRIES

These fruits can be grown only where White Pines are not near, or at least 1000 ft. away. In timber-growing forest areas, where the White Pine is the producing factor, it is forbidden to grow these fruits. Inside of towns and in built up areas it is safe.

GOOSEBERRIES

Hybrids of european varieties, very large and sweet.	
Red	Red Triumph, London
Green, smooth	Smaragd
Green, hairy	Green Flask
White-green	White Triumph

CURRENTS

Red	Red Holland, Red Versailles
White	White Holland, White Versailles
2 yr.	1.50
3 yr.	2.50
Tree form of currants in limited quantity.	
3' high grafts	5.00

HERBS

ALLIUM, scheonoprasum	Chives
ARTEMISIA, dracunculus	Tarragon
CHRYSANTHEMUM, balsamita	Costmary
MENTHA, piperita	Peppermint
—spicata	Spearmint
—rotundifolia	Applemint
NEPETA, cataria	Catnip
ORIGANUM, vulgaris	Majoram perennial
RUTA, graveolens	Rue
SATUREIA, montana	Winter Savory perennial
THYMUS, vulgaris	Thyme
—citriodorus	Lemon Thyme
All Herbs: plant	.40

CACTUS varieties, CACTACEAE
for the north, entirely hardy outside

It is possible to grow many beautiful species and their varieties outside without cover, protection or special care.

For many years I have collected and assembled every possible cactus. Since the cactus family is the truly american plant-family, in no other continent are any members in the wild state, we find species of this family from the far north of Manitoba, Saskatchewan through the Rocky Mountains, Central America, South America as far as Patagonia.

The cactus-plants, one grows in pots in houses, are native of low altitudes and warm climates, but we must not forget that we can grow the natives of high altitudes and cold regions in our gardens outside.

Naturally in winter they look unsightly perhaps, shrivelled, which they must, in order to withstand the low temperatures as far as — 30F. But in June and July those plants will flower with splendor, without fertilizer and care, without topsoil, rather in poor soil. There are no leaves, the stems have taken over the work, they are called joints. The spines can be numerous or lacking, but even the spines vary in color, which often blends with the different green of the joints and with the stones and gravel underneath.

Every species and variety has been under observation for many years notwithstanding all winters and summers. I have tried to collect all available *Opuntia* family members, eliminating duplication of names and synonyms, from sources in the Americas and from the collection of species and hybrids in Germany, where Spaeth had done breeding work since 1890, of which much has been lost, and also of Haage & Schmidt.

Abbreviations:

L. leaves, **Fl.** Flowers, **Fr.** Fruit, **Roman numerals**-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, **As.-Asia**, **Am. America**.

OPUNTIA, camanchica	VI	Prickly Pear Cactus
Joints large. Bristles and spines yellow. Fl. Yellow on outside, yellowish-green.		Colo., Tex., Ariz., Mex.
—camanchica longispina	VI	
Fl. Light-yellow, turning brownish.		
—camanchica major	VI	
Joints very large, oval. Fl. Light yellow. Brownish center. Pink stamens.		

—*camanchica rubra* VI
Joints large, thinner, oval. Spines fewer. Fl. Reddish-brown, on edges and outside carmine.

fragilis VI Brit. Columbia
Joints small, compressed. Wisc. to Ariz. and Tex.
Bright green. Bristles as whitish wool. Spines dark brown. Fl. Yellow-greenish.

—*fragilis x humifusa*, Smithwick Hybrid VI Hybrid from South Dakota
Joints larger than the former, but joints thicker than *humifusa*. Fl. Yellow.

—*humifusa*, (*rafinesquii*) VI-VII
Joints dark green. Minn. to Kent., Mo. to La. Tex., N.M.
Bristles reddish-brown. Fl. Yellow, sometimes with reddish center.

—*humifusa cymochila* VI-VII
Joints long and broad, thinner light-green. Fl. Light yellow, with greenish sheen.

—*humifusa*, Apache hybrid South Dakota
Spine strong. Reddish and erect. Fl. none. Sterile hybrid.

—*imbricata* (*arborescens*) Tree Cactus
Joints round-ribbed. Taller growing. Fl. Purple-red.
New Mexico, Arizona

—*polyacantha* (*missouriensis*) V-VI Spiny prickly Pear
British Alberta, N. Dak., Okla., Tex., Utah
Joints Light green. Spines large, strong. Fl. Yellow, very silky.

—*polyacantha* lemon V-VI
Fl. Bright lemon.

—*polyacantha* orange V-VI
Fl. Orange. Darker center.

—*polyacantha* carmine V-VI
Fl. Carmine.

—*polyacanta brachyclada* V-VI
Joints shorter. Spines whitish. Fl. Golden yellow.

—*polyacantha pachyclada* *rosea* V-VI
Joints rounder.
Fl. Pink to rose.

—*polyacantha spiroantha* V-VI
Joints large. Spines twisted. Fl. Golden with darker center.

—*Rafinesquii*, see *humifusa*

—*pollardi* VI Dakota
Joints small. Bright green. Fl. Yellow with flash of scarlet.

—*rodantha (utahensis)* VII Nebr. Colo. Utah
 Joints deep green. Bristles reddish-brown. Fl. Carmine red. Silky.

—*rodantha pisciformis* VII
 Fl. Light carmine with deep red stamens.

—*rutila* VII Wyo., Utah, Ariz., Cal. mts.
 Fl. Pink to red. Silky.

—*vulgaris* VI
 East. N. Am., Mass., along coast to Ga., Fla.

Joints light green. More or less without spines. Bristles fine.
 Yellowish. Short. Fl. Pale yellow.

The following are of the Hedgehog Cactus Type:

CORYPHANTHA, vivipara VI Hedgehog Cactus
 (Mammillaria vivipara) Man., Brit. Alb., to Minn. Colo., Kansas
 Little ball, 3 to 5 in. high. Fl. Purple. Fr. Green.

NEOBESSYA, missouriensis VI S. Dak. to Kans., Colo., and Tex.

Little ball, 3 to 4 in. high. Fl. Yellow. Pale orange. Fr. Red.

See my article on hardy cactus in "Horticulture." June 1954

All Cactus plants	1.00
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OPTUNIA IN LEDGES

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Varieties marked * are suitable for rock-gardens.

Each Plant: .50 — Unless Otherwise Specified

ACONITUM, Fischeri 2 to 3' IX-X

Spikes of large, dark blue flowers.

—Sparks' Variety, 5 to 6' VI

Blue.

AJUGA

Bugle Plant

—* genevensis alba. 6in. V-VI

White.

—* genevensis rosea. V-VI

Pink.

—* reptans. 6 in. V-VI

Blue flowers.

ALYSSUM

Basket of Gold

—* saxatile compactum. 1' IV-V

Showy masses of yellow flowers.
(3 in. pots)

—* saxatile citrinum.

Lemon colored.

ANCHUSA

Alkanet

—Myosotidiflora, 1 to 1½' IV-V

Bright blue flowers.

*ANEMONE

Japanese Anemone

—hupehensis splendens. 1½'

Pale mauve flowers.
(2½ in. pots)

—* pulsatilla, 8 to 12 in. IV-V

Pasque-Flower

Lilac purple.

—* pulsatilla rubra.

Dark red form.

AQUILEGIA

Columbine

—alpina superba. 12 in. IV-V

Deep blue. Strong grower.

—* canadensis. 1½' V-VI

Red and yellow.

—Long-spurred Hybrids, 2 to 3' V-VI
Mixed. Fine for cutting.

ARABIS

Rock Cress

—* *alpina*. 5 in. IV-V
Gray-green foliage. White flowers.
(3 in. pots.)

*ARENARIA (Sagina)

—*Verna caespitosa*. V-IX
Mossy cushion. White flowers.

ARRHENATHERUM, *bulbosum* Eur.
variegatum
Little tufts of yellow stripes.

ASCLEPIAS, *tuberosa*. 2 to 3'
Brilliant orange scarlet. VII-IX

ASTER, *amellus* 1 to 2' VIII
Light blue.

—* *alpinus* VI
Low and bushy.

—* *alpinus albus* VI
Clear white flowers.

—*novae belgiae* 2 to 3'

Moss Sandwort

Variegated
French Raygrass
1.00

Butterfly Plant

Summer Aster

Alpine Aster

White Alpine Aster

New York Aster
Michaelmas Daisy

—*Aureo* X
Rose pink.

—Archbishop X
Large flowers. Blue.

—Blue Eyes X
Clear blue.

—Royal Blue
Dark blue.

—*dumosus* dwarf hybrids 12 to 18 in.
IX

Dwarf Hybrids

—Countess of Dudley
Clear pink.

—Marjorie
Rose pink.

—Niobe
Pure white.

—Victor
Clear lavender blue.

— <i>novae angliae</i> 4 to 5'	X	New England Aster
Tall purple flowers.		
— Harringtons Pink	X	
Pink flowers.		
— Mt. Rainier	X	
White flowers.		
ASTILBE, Arendsi hybrids 2'	VII	False Spirea Astilbe
— Deutschland		
White.		
— Fanal		
Deep rich garnet.		
— Queen Alexandra		
Soft pink.		
BAPTISTIA, australis 3 to 4'		False Indigo
Lupine-like flowers. Blue.		
* CALLIRHOE, involucrata VII-IX		Mallow
Rosey purple all summer. Creeping.		
CALTHA, palustris 12 in. IV		Marsh Mairgold
For moist places and along bogs and streams. Yellow.		
* CAMPANULA, carpatica 1'	VII	Carpathian Bluebell
Light blue. Large bells.		
—* Carpatica alba	VII	
White bells.		
— persicifolia 2'	VI-VII	Bellflower
Large, cup-shaped blue flowers.		
— persicifolia alba 2'	VI-VII	
Large, cup-shaped white flowers.		
—* poscharskyana 6 in.	VII-IX	
Blue. Very low.		
— portenschlagiana	VIII-X	
Very low and small dainty. Blue.		
CATANANCHE, coerulea 18 in.	VI-VII	Cupids Dart
Grass like leaves. Stems with blue flowers.		
CENTAUREA, montana 2'	IX	Perennial Cornflower
Violet-blue flowers.		
* CERASTIUM		Snow-in-Summer
— tomentosum 6 in.	VI	
Gray foliage. White flowers. (3 in. pots.)		

*CERATOSTIGMA, plumbaginoides	6 to 8 in.	Blue Plumbago
Dwarf and spreading.	IX-X	
Dark blue.		
CHELONE, lyoni	2 to 3'	VII-IX
Rosy flowers.		Turtlehead
CHRYSANTHEMUM 1'	IX	Cushion Varieties
— Chiquita		
Yellow.		
— Mahogany		
Dark red-mahogany.		
3' Large flowering.		
— Algonquin		
Yellow.		
— Aladdin		
Coppery bronze.		

Hybrid Korean, late fall

HEATHERFELLS STRAIN

Flowering in October as the last flowers of the season.

Hardy, resistant to any winter, keeping green down to the ground in summer and in dry weather.

Sun star, daisy-type	light yellow
Pink star, daisy-type	yellow center, like Cosmos
Red star, daisy-type	yellow center, cerisered
Blush star, daisy-type	yellow center, light pink
White star, daisy-type	yellow center, double rayflowers
Peach star, daisy-type	yellow center, pastel peach color
Bronze star, double daisy-type	pastel bronze
Yellow star, daisy-type	
Apricot star, daisy-type	apricot
Spoon star, daisy-type	mahogany, spoon petals

Other colors are in developing and as soon as the hardiness in the rigorous climate of Northern New England is proven, they will be released.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Arcticum	1 to 1½'	The Arctic Daisy
	IX-XI	

Multitudes of white flowers. Attractive foliage.

—Koreanum 2'	X-XI	Korean Daisy
White, changing to light pink. Golden center. (2½ in. pots.)		

—maximum 2 to 3'	VI-IX	Shasta Daisy
Large white flowers. Maximum white fringe. Fringed petals half double. Very fine.		
CIMICIFUGA, racemosa simplex 3 to 6'		Bugbane
Tall spikes of white flowers VII-VIII		Black Cohosh
Very stately.		
CLEMATIS, integrifolia 2'	VI-VII	
Blue, long-stemmed flowers.		
COREOPSIS, lanceolata grandiflora 2 to 3'		
VI-XI		
Graceful stems with golden yellow flowers.		
DELPHINIUM, belladonna VI-IX		Larkspur
White, blue and purple shades.		
*DIANTHUS, caesius superbus 10 in.		Clovepink
The hardest blueish grass-like leaves.		
Flowers pink. VI		
DICENTRA, eximia 12 in. VI-IX		Fringed Bleeding Heart
Fernlike foliage, rose flowers.		
— <i>eximia alba</i>	VI-IX	White Fringed Bleeding Heart
With white flowers.		
— <i>formosa alba</i> 15 in.	VI-IX	White Pacific Bleeding Heart
Fern-like foliage. Blueish. White flowers.		
— <i>spectabilis</i> 2'	V	Bleeding Heart
Graceful for early spring. Rose. Leaves die down in summer.		
	.75	
DICTAMNUS, fraxinella albus 2 to 3'		Gas Plant
White flowers. VI-VIII		Dittany
<i>ruber</i> 3 to 4'	VI-VIII	
Rosy purple with deeper-colored veins.		
DIGITALIS, ambigua 2'	VI-VII	Yellow Foxglove
Small yellow flowers.		
— <i>purpurea</i> 3'	VI-VII	Purple Foxglove
Purpurea gloxiniaeflora and white forms.		
DORONICUM, caucasicum 18 in.		Leopardbane
Yellow flowers like daisies IV-V		
— <i>plantagineum excelsum</i> 2 to 3'		
IV-V		
The best so far for our winters and summers. Flowers large and deep yellow.		

EPIMEDIUM		Barrenwort
Hardy, shade loving, with handsome foliage and delicately lovely flowers.		
—* macranthum niveum 5 to 10 in.		
Snow-white flowers. IV-V		
ERYNGIUM, amethystinum 2'	VII-IX	Blue Thistle
Blue thistle flowers.		
* EUPHORBIA, cyparissias 10 in.	V	Spurge
Fine foliage.		
Flowers yellow umbels.		
—* myrsinifolius 10 in.	V	
Flowers yellow. Larger leaves, blueish-green.		
FESTUCA, ovina glauca 10 in.	VI	Blue Fescue
Small. Blue grass growing in tufts. Very beautiful in ledges.		
FILIPENDULA, hexapetala 2'	VI-VII	Meadowsweet
Foliage fern-like. Pink buds and double white flowers in dense umbels.		
GALAX, aphylla 10 in.	VI	Galax
Large heart-shaped leaves. Glossy, bronze-mahogany in winter.		
Flowers, white.	1.00	
GENTIANA, cruciata 1'	VI-VII	Gentian
Light blue. Gentian		
— septemfida lagodechiana 4 in.		Himalayan Gentian
Deep blue. Low and creeping.	.75	
— asclepiadea 1 to 2'		Willow Gentian
Azur blue.	.75	
— pyrenaica 6 in.		Alpine Gentian
Dark blue. Low growing.	.75	
— tibetica 1'		Tibet Gentian
Light blue. Small flowers.	.75	
* GYPSOPHILA, repens 6 in.	VI-VII	Babys Breath
White. Low and spreading.		
—* Rosenschleier 10 in.	VI-VII	Rosyveil
Rose-pink. Rosyveil.		

Helleborus, Christmasrose, Winterrose, Sneezeroot, Hellebore.

Ranunculaceae, Buttercup Family

White flowers, reddish tinged when passing. Leaves evergreens.

HELLEBORUS, niger **Fl. XI-III**

—**niger praecox** **Fl. XI-II**

—**niger maximus, (altifolius), (major)**

Largest flower. Reddish-purple flowers. Leaves evergreens.

—**orientalis** **Fl. II-III-IV**

Mostly as variety atrorubens, colchicus atropurpurea ruba.

Best location in half-shade with evergreen shrubs, or under floweringtrees, with such exposures to the sun that in winter it gets the rays and warmth of the light without the burning winds.

A good precaution is a box with an appropriate glass cover to keep the deep freezing off. Humus, good loam, some lime and bone-meal is the best fertilizer. Once planted they do not like to be disturbed. The place should be also in such a way to stay moist in the summer heat.

Planting time best in spring for rooting during summer, before buds form in late fall. Keep mulched with leaves, peatmoss, to protect the roots from deep freezing.

Plants in 5 and 6 inch pots with well established roots for good transplanting success. 2.00

HEMEROCALLIS

Daylilyhybrids

Many varieties are available, just to name a few:

OPHIR	VI-VII-VII Orange
SIRIUS	V-VI Golden yellow
WINSOME	VI Creamy yellow
GLORIANA	VI Brilliant yellow
FULVA ROSEA	VII-VIII Pastel rose
CHICARO	VII Large orange
MASTERLY DESIGN	Bronze yellow inside
MONTE	VII-VIII Yellow bronze
AUGUST PIONEER	VIII Yellow and reddish
DEBUTANTE	VII Yellow bronze streaks
WHITE LADY	VII Light yellow, white
KAJIN	VII Golden
HESPERUS	VIII Golden yellow
PINK LUSTRE	Pinkish streaks
MONGOL	VII Golden, darker inside
PICARDY	VIII Orange
HYPERION	VII-VIII Canary yellow
AUTUMN RED	VIII-IX Large red

* HEUCHERA , 1½'	V-IX	Coral Bells
Large pink flowers and fiery red.		
HIBISCUS 4'		Summer Mallow Marvels
Moscheutos Hybrids (B. & A. Giant-flowered Marsh Mallows)		
Separate colors, white, pink, crimson.		
HOSTA , <i>japonica (lancifolia)</i> 2'	VII-VIII	Japanese Plaintainlily
Narrow leaves.		
Spikes of violet flowers.		
— <i>undulata</i> 2'	VII-VIII	
Leaves wavy, white edges. Spikes of violet flowers.		
— <i>coerulea (ovata</i> 2'	VII-VIII	Blue Plaintainlily
Leaves broad. Blue flowers.		
— <i>aureo-marginata</i> 1'	VII-VIII	
Leaves yellow-spotted, with green stripes. Flowers violet.		
— <i>plantaginea (subcordata</i> 2'	VIII-X	Fragrant Plantainlily
Large leaves. Light green. Flowers white. Very fragrant.		
HYPERICUM , <i>buckleyi</i> 6 in.	VI-VII	St. Johnswort
Very dwarf. Creeping. Good for sunny places. Masses of yellow flowers.	From the Great Smoky Mts.	
* IBERIS , <i>sempervirens</i> 10 in.	IV-V	Candytuft
White flowers.		
—* <i>sempervirens</i> Little Gem 6 in.		
Small compact growth.	IV-V	
—* Snowflake 2'	IV-V	
Pure white.		
INULA , <i>helenium</i> 6'	VII-VIII	Elecampane
Tall stems with yellow sunflowers for moist places, along pools.		
* IRIS , <i>cristata</i> 4 in.	IV-V	Crested Iris
Small form of Iris. Dainty light blue flowers.		
— <i>germanica</i> 2 to 3'	V	Bearded Iris
In different colors.		
— <i>kaempferi</i> 2 to 3'	VII	Japanese Iris
For wet and moist places.		
Double purple.		
Single purple.		
Single red.		
Double red.		
Single white.		
Single striped white-purple.		

— <i>pseudacorus</i> 2'	V	Yellow Swamp Iris
Along water and swampy places. Large yellow flowers. Very easy to naturalize.		
—* <i>pumila</i> 6 to 8 in.		Dwarf Iris
Purple.		
Yellow.		
White.		

VARIOUS IRIS

— <i>sibirica</i> 2 to 3'	V-VI	
Purplish-blue flowers, borne in clusters.		
— <i>Perry's Blue</i> 3 to 4'	VI	
Clear blue flowers on stiff stalks.		
— <i>Snow Queen</i> 2 to 3'	VI	
Large, snow-white flowers.		

KIRENGESHOMA, palmata	VIII-IX	Native to Japan
18 to 24 in. high with palmata, lobed leaves. Fl. yellow, nodding in panicles on the end of stems.		
New introduction		2.00

LEONTOPODIUM, alpinum 8 in.		Edelweiss
The famous alpine flower...VII		

Hairy leaves and wooly flowerheads. Grayish white 1.00

—* <i>bimalayense</i> 10 in.		
Similar to the former, perhaps taller growing.		1.00

LIATRIS, pycnostachya 4'	VIII	Gayfeather
Dense spikes of purple flowers.		

— <i>scariosa alba</i> 4'		
Loose spikes of white flowers.		
LIGULARIA, (Senecio) clivorum 3'		Groundsel
VIII-IX		Ragwort
Strong growing plant with large heart-shaped leaves. Often purple. Dark golden-yellow flowers.		

—var. <i>Othello</i>		
Leaves reddish-purple in summer. Fl. Deep golden-orange.		
*LINARIA, cymbalaria 6 in.		Kenilworth Ivy
All summer		
Trailing and climbing with small flowers like Snapdragon.		

LINUM, perenne 1 to 2'	VI-IX - all summer	Perennial Flax
Foliage blue-gray. Fine, blue flowers.		

LOBELIA, cardinalis 2 to 3'	VIII	Cardinal Flower
Scarlet-red flowers.		

— <i>sylphilitica</i> 2 to 3'	VIII-IX	Blue Lobelia
Dark blue flowers. Very prolific.		

LUPINUS, polypillus		Lupine
Hybrids of various colors.		
LYTHRUM, salicaria 3 to 4' VII-IX		Loosestrife
<i>roseum superbum</i>		
Best pink selection. Grows best in moist soil.		
*MAZUS, reptans 2 in. VII-VIII		
Creeping with large flowers.		
MONARDA, didyma 2 to 3' VII-VIII	Beebalm, Oswego Tea	
Brilliant scarlet flowers. Aromatic like peppermint.		
—fistulosa	VII-VIII	Purple Beebalm
Lilac flowers.		
*MERTENSIA, virginica 1½'		Virginia Bluebell
V-VI		
Clusters of nodding blue flowers.		
*MYOSOTIS, palustris semperflorens 10 in.		Forget-me-not
V-IX		
Blooms a long time. Blue flowers.		
*NEPETIA, mussini		Catmint
Six Hills Giant 8 to 12 in. IV-VII		
A decided improvement on Mussini. Plants more compact.		
PAPAVER, orientale		Oriental Poppy
—Perry's White		
White with maroon blotch.		
—Wurtembergia		
Dark scarlet.		
—Joyce		
Old Rose. Very fine variety.		
PAEONIA, sinensis 2'	V	Peony
Many hybrids in different colors.		
PHLOX, decussata 2'	VII-VIII	Garden Phlox
Hybrids in white, red, pink, and salmon.		
—paniculata, Miss Lingard VI-VII		Miss Lingard Phlox
Glossy leaves. Flowers in long panicles. Clear white.		
—* stolonifera 4 in.	IV-V	Creeping Phlox
Pink flowers. Trailing, creeping.		
—* divaricata laphami 6 in.		Canada Phlox
V		
Blue, violet flowers.		
PHYSOSTEGIA, virginiana 2 to 3'		False Dragonhead
VIII-IX		var. Pink Juniata
Upright with dense spikes of pink flowers, sometimes rose. This		
variety was selected from all others for its dense spikes among		
wild plants in the Alleghany Mts.		

*POLYGONUM, reynoutria	6 to 8 in.	Red Lace Plant
Red-stemmed leaves in summer. Flowers in panicles, dense and red.		
Foliage turns red in fall.	IX	
*PLUMBAGO (ceratostigma)	6 to 12 in.	Blue Leadwort
Larpentae	VIII-IX	
Blue flowers. (3 in. pots.)		
POTENTILLA, tridentata	10 in.	
	V-VI	
White.		

PRIMROSES

Primula Species

HARDY VARIETIES

ACaulis, (Veris acaulis) (Vulgaris)	6 to 9 in.	English Primrose
Fragrant.	IV-V	
Flowers on long stem singly arising from center.		
Yellow, white, purple, pink.		.50
Coerulea, blue and violet		.60
—Large flowered Hybrids in all colors. 4 in.		
Very large, $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar size.		
ELATIOR, (Veris) (Polyanthus)		Oxlip
Slightly fragrant.	V	
Flowers in umbels on long stem, later than acaulis.		
Yellow, white, golden, purple, red, red hose in hose, orange, peach, amber, apricot.		.50
—(polyanthus) hybrids 9 in.		
Colossal, very large in all colors from white to apricot, mahogany.		
OFFICINALIS, (Veris officinalis) (Suaveolens)	12 in.	Cowslip
Very fragrant.	V-VI	
Flowers in umbels on tall stems, slightly drooping.		
Yellow, red, golden, pale yellow, copper, mahogany, brown amber.		.50
SIEBOLDI 12 in.	VI	Japanese Primrose
Large flowers in loose umbels. Leaves with stems. Soft pink, white.		
		.50

Primula varieties prefer partial shade to prevent the burning and wilting in summer, which weakens the plant. Rich loamy soil with moisture available in summer will give best results.

Protection in winter with brush against the sun will keep the top of the plants from burning and thawing.

These early primroses, planted on the edges of shrub or perennial plantings or in front of Rhododendron and Azalea will multiply and bloom for years and will bring the joy of spring much earlier into the garden. Interplanted with Rohrbachs Everblooming Violet they will form a groundcover with flowers in spring and again in fall, when the Violet will remind us of the coming of Spring.

There are other later flowering Primroses, which will prolong the season into summer. If you are interested, please let us know.

*PULMONARIA, <i>augustifolia azurea</i> 1'	Lungwort
Attractive. Funnel-shaped. IV	
Deep gentian-blue flowers—a rare color in perennials.	
—saccharata 1'	Spotted Lungwort
Leaves spotted or mottled. Flowers from pink over blue to purple.	
PYRETHRUM, <i>roseum</i> 2½' V-VI	Painted Daisy
Single. White to deep red.	
RUDBECKIA, <i>lacinata</i> VII-IX	Golden Glow
Double. Golden flowers.	
—Goldsturm 33' VII-IX	Coneflower
Deep yellow flowers. Daisytype.	
SEDUM, <i>acre</i> VI-VII	Stonecrop
Small, yellow.	
—album VI-VII	
Leaves green. Fl. White.	
—album murale	
Leaves purple. Fl. Pink.	
—ewersii VIII-X	
L. blueish. Fl. Pink.	
—kamtschaticum VIII-X	
L. Dark green. Fl. Orange.	
—middendorfianum VII-VIII	
L. Small, little stems. Fl. Golden.	
—rupestre	
L. Blueish-gray. Fl. Yellow.	
—spurium (stoloniferum) VII	
VII	
Leaves purplish. Fl. Purple-red.	
—sexangulare VII	
L. Small. Fl. Yellow.	
—spectabile VIII-IX	
Brilliant large umbels of red flowers.	
—Whitehead VIII-IX	
plants	

.40

SEMPERVIVUM, arachnoidum		House Leek
L. Hairy. Fl. Red.		
— globiferum		
L. Smooth, yellow-green. Fl. Yellow		
— tectorum		
L. Large, green. Fl. Pink.		
— tectorum violaceum		
L. Purple-red. Fl. Reddish-purple		
plants	.40	
SANGUINARIA, canadensis 6 in.		Bloodroot
Blueish-green leaves. IV		
Stems reddish. Sap red, staining. Flowers like strawberry-white.		
— canadensis flore pleno 6 in. IV		Multiplex Bloodroot
Very double flowers. As a bud a white snowball, opening to the		
full flower. White.	2.00	
* SAPONARIA, ocymoides 6 in.		Creeping Soapwort
V-VIII		
Trailing with bright pink flowers.		
SCABIOSA, caucasia 12 in. V-VIII		Blue Bonnet
Violet-blue flowers, also other varieties.		
SHORTIA, galacifolia 6 to 9 in.		Oconeebells
Leaves like the Galax. IV-V		
Evergreen, turning purple-red in winter. Fl. Little bells, white.		
* STACHYS, lanata 12 in. VII		Lambs Ear
Wooly gray leaves. Low. Fl. On stems, purple.		
STOKESIA		Cornflower Aster
—* laevis (cyanea 2' VIII-X		
Sky-blue flowers 3 to 4 inches across.		
TEUCRIUM, chamaedrys 1' VII-VIII		Germander
Light purple flowers. (3 in. pots.) Ideal dwarf hedge.		
THALICTRUM, g lacum speciosissimum 3'		Meadow Rue
Leaves blueish. VI-VII		
Flowers yellowish, cream.		
THERMOPSIS, caroliniana 4'		
VI-VII		
Brilliant yellow pea shaped flowers.		
THYMUS, serpyllum 2 to 4 in.		
Mats of dark green foliage. VII		
Red flowers.		
—* album 3 to 4 in. VI-VII		Mountain Thyme
White form of the preceding.		

—* <i>coccineus</i> 2 to 4 in.	VII	
Dark green foliage. Bright red flowers.		
—* <i>lanuginosus</i> 5 in.	VI-VIII	Wooly Thyme
Spreads rapidly. Flowers reddish-pink.		
TRILLUM, erectum 12 in.	V	Purple Trillium
Fl. Reddish-purple. Nodding.		
— <i>erectum album</i> 12 in.	V	
Fl. White with dark center.		
— <i>grandiflorum</i> 12 in.	V	White Wake Robin
Large white flowers.		
— <i>luteum</i> 15 in.	V	Yellow Wake Robin
Yellow flowers.		
— <i>stylosum</i> 15 in.	V	Rose Trillium
Pink flowers.		
— <i>undulatum</i> 8 in.	V	Painted Trillium
Pink with red streaks.		
— <i>sessile</i> 8 in.	V	Mottled Trillium
Mottled leaves. Flowers purple. Erect.		
TROLLIUS, europaeus 1 to 2'		Double Buttercup
TROLLIUS, europaeus (Orange Globe) 1 to 2'		Double Buttercup
V-VI		
— <i>ledebouri (Golden Queen)</i>	V-VI	
Full double buttercup flowers.		
VERONICA, longifolia subsessilis 2'		Blue Speedwell
VII-IX		
Very deep blue flowers in spikes. One of the best blue flowering plants.		
— <i>longifolia subsessilis</i> Icicle		White Speedwell
Flowers in white spikes. VII-IX		

FRAGRANT VIOLET

ROHRBACH'S EVERBLOOMING (In Continued Selected Strain)

A strain of *Viola odorata*, the fragrant Violet, which flowers in Spring and again in Autumn, hardy resistant, fragrant. The sweet odor of the English Violet is combined with the perpetual **FLOWERING** from **SPRING** until **AUTUMN**. Occasional flowers in Summer, this violet bursts in bloom again in Fall like in Spring till end of November and the freezing weather. A worthwhile addition to the Fallgarden, Rock-, Herb-garden, Border. Resistant against winter-cold, summer-heat, this type was developed in selecting and breeding for Fall flowering.

VIOLA, odorata rosina 2 in.
Pink flowers.

Pink fragrant Violet

IV-IX

—alba
White flowers.

IV

White fragrant Violet

**GROUNDCOVERS
FOR SHADE AND ACID SOIL**

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS, uva ursi	Bearberry	.75
COPTIS, trifoliata	Goldthroat	.50
EPIGAEA, repens	Trailing Arbutus	1.00
EMPETRUM, nigrum	Crowberry	1.00
VACCINIUM, vitis idaea minor	Mountain Cranberry	.50
VACCINIUM, vitis idaea major	Mountain Cranberry	.75
MITCHELLA, repens	Partridgeberry	.50
PACHYSANDRA, terminalis	Japanese Spurge	.15
POTENTILLA, tridentata	Threeleaved Cinquefoil	.50
PULMONARIA, angustifolia	Lungwort	.50
PULMONARIA, saccharata	Lungwort	.50
VINCA, minor	Periwinkle	.15-.25
VINCA, minor alba	White Periwinkle	.15-.25
SARCOCOCCCA, Hookeriana Humilis	Purple Blackberry	1.00

PODOPHYLLUM, peltatum 12 to 18 in. Mayapple
V

Leaves, round umbrellas on erect stem with bell-shaped flowers.
White.

CLINTONIA, borealis 12 in. Yellow Beadlily
Glossy leaves, spreading as groundcover. Yellow leaves and bright
blue berries.

CORYDALIS, solida Fumitory
(*digitata*) IV
Fl. Purple. Leaves feathery. Seeds itself out under leaves covering
the ground very fast. Leaves disappearing in summer.

ASARUM, canadense 3 in. IV Wild Ginger
Heart-shaped leaves. Purple flowers. Ginger taste in stems and
roots. .50

—**shuttleworthi 4 in.** V Mottled Ginger
Evergreen mottled leaves. From North Carolina. Flowers purple.
.50

ASPERULA, Sweet Woodruff .50
CONVALLARIA, Majalis Lily of the Valley .50

FERNS

DENNSTAEDTIA, punctiloba	Hayscented Fern	.50
PTERETIS, nodulosa	Ostrich Fern	.50
(STRUTHIOPTERIS, germancia)		
(Onoclea struthiopteris)		
OSMUNDA, cinnamomea	Cinnamon Fern	.50
OSMUNDA, claytoniana	Interrupted Fern	.50
OSMUNDA, regalis	Royal Fern	.50

SCOLOPENDRIUM, vulgare 1'	Hearts Tongue
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Single leathery fronds. Evergreen, also frilled, undulated and crested forms. These varieties collected from sources in Germany. More resistant to the continental climate of America.

1.50

VINES

EVONYMUS	Wintercreeper
Radicans — the type of the species.	
Colorata — purpleleaved in winter.	
minima — small-leaved.	
vegeta — round-leaved.	
carrieri — oblong-leaved.	
2 yr.	1.00
3 yr.	1.50
HEDERA, helix	English Ivy Varieties
pot-grown	.75

GROUND COVERS

For DRY and SUNNY places, NEUTRAL soil.

The following plants multiply rapidly with stolons and runners, and are best suitable, where other plants or lawn fails.

PYRETHRUM, *Tschihatschewii* V-VI

CHRYSANTHEMUM, *Tschihatchewii* (*Pyrethrum Tsch.*) (*Matricaria Tsch.*) (*Chamaemelum Tsch.*)

.50

Small daisyflowers, white with yellow center, 3 to 4 inches high. The leaves are finely cut like milfoil and lies close to the ground, growing with runners and suckers quickly, spreading all over the surface. Good for dry places, dry walls and in place of lawn.

MATRICARIA, *oreades* VI

(*Pyrethrum*) (*Chamaemelum*)

Similar to the former. Leaves very finely cut. Fernlike. Flowers on single stems 10 inches high. White with yellow center.

.50

SEDUM, <i>spurium</i> —pink—Stonecrop	.25	VII-VIII
SEDUM, <i>spurium</i> —splendens—red	.25	VII-VIII
THYMUS, <i>citriodorus</i> —Lemon Thyme	.40	VII
THYMUS, <i>Lanuginosus</i> —Wooly Thyme	.40	VII
THYMUS, <i>serpyllum</i> —Creeping Thyme	.40	VI
<i>Albus</i> —white	.40	VI
<i>Coccineus</i> —red	.40	VI
VERONICA, <i>rupestris</i> —Creeping Speedwell	.40	VI

For SHADY places and NEUTRAL soil

AJUGA, reptans Bugle	V	.25
— <i>atropurpurea</i>	V	.25
ASARUM, europaeum	IV-V	European Wild Ginger
Evergreen heart-shaped leaves. Purple flowers. Gingertaste.		.75
ASPERULA, odorata , Sweet Woodruff		.50 V
CONVALLARIA majalis , Lily of the Valley		.50
LAMIUM, maculatum , Deadnettle		.25 VII
LAMIUM maculatum album , White Deadnettle		.25 VII
LAMIUM, galeobdolon	V-VI	Golden Deadnettle Yellow Archangel Weasel Snout

This is a novelty for America and should prove the fastest ground-cover for shade. Interplanted with Scilla or Periwinkle it will blend with its golden flowers into the blue of the others. Growing with runners like strawberries. .25

—galeobdolon florentinum	V-VI	Silverleaved Golden Weasel Snout
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This is a variety of the former with silver spotted leaves. Introduced also by me for its fast growing ability to cover ground under trees and shrubs. Very tolerant to the accumulation of leaves. The silver leaves are a good background for Fall Crocus and Colchicum.

PHLOX, stolonifera , Creeping Phlox	.40	V
VINCA, minor , Periwinkle	.15	V-VI
VINCA, minor alba , white	.15	V-VI
VIOLA, odorata , Rohrbachs Everblooming	.50	V-X

PYRETHRUM, Tschihatschewii

This plant besides in sunny places grows splendidly in shade. Of ferns the following are fast growers and spreaders.

DICKSONIA, punctiloba —Hayscented Fern	.50
PTERETIS, noduleosa —Ostrich Fern (<i>Struthiopteris germanica</i>) (<i>Onoclea struthiopteris</i>)	.50

CAMPTOSURUS, rhizophyllum—Walking Fern

Very interesting Fern and unique. 1.00

Of vines or creeping shrubs the following:

EVONYMUS, radicans—Evergreen Bittersweet

strong plants	1.00 & 1.50
colorata—purple leaved in winter	
vegeta—round leaved	
carrieri—oblong leaved	
minima—small leaved	
radicans—the type	

For SUNNY and MOIST places

LYSIMACHIA, nummularis	Pennywort
Yellow. Creeps fast and takes the place of lawn in wet spots.	.25
TUSSILAGO, farfara 8 in. III-IV	Coltsfoot
Leaves like small rhubarb, disappearing in summer. Very fast creeper on bare soil. Yellow daisy-like. The earliest flower in spring.	.25
RANUNCULUS, ficaria	Lesser Celandine
(<i>Ficaria verna</i>)	III-IV
Fl. Yellow, buttercup. Leaves disappearing in summer. Multiplies rapidly with bulblets.	

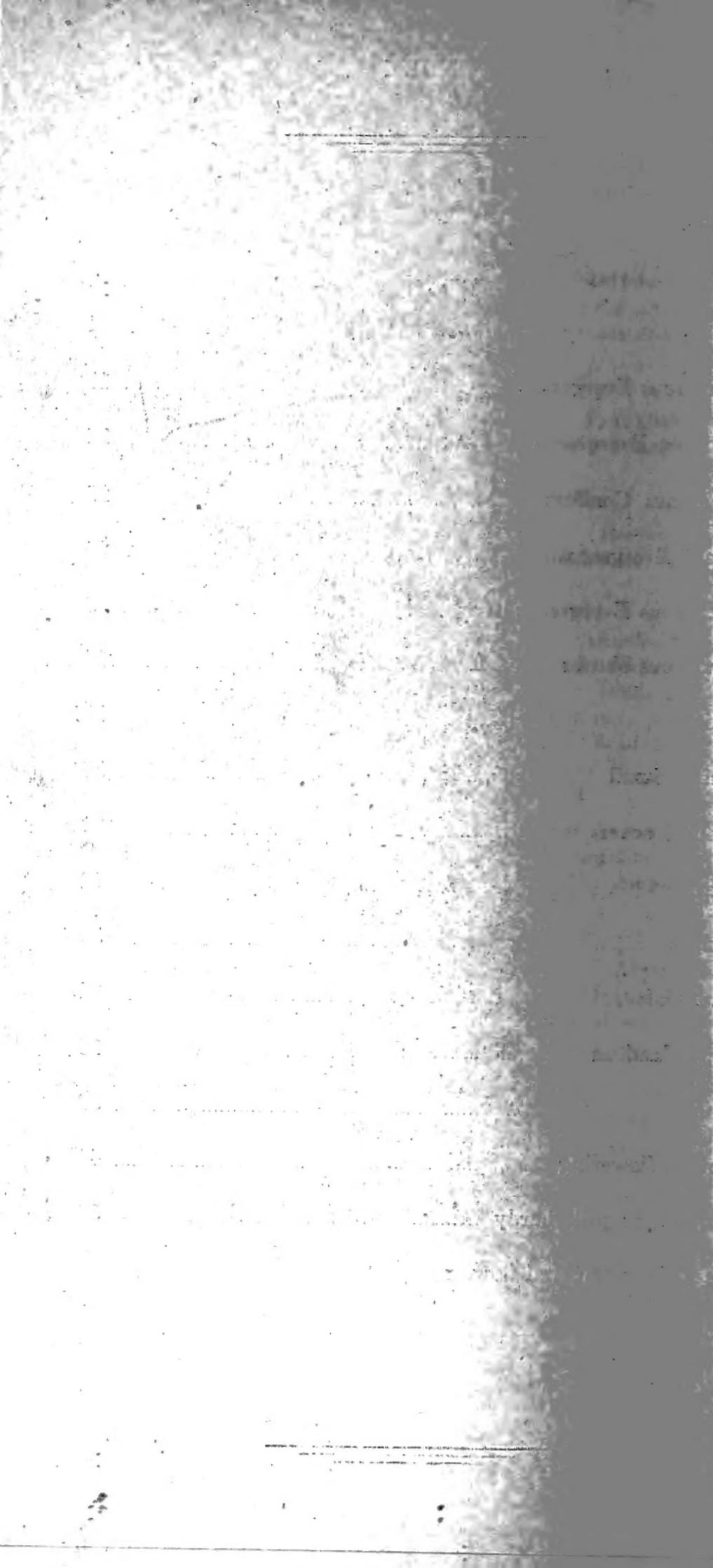
SHRUBS NOT QUITE HARDY

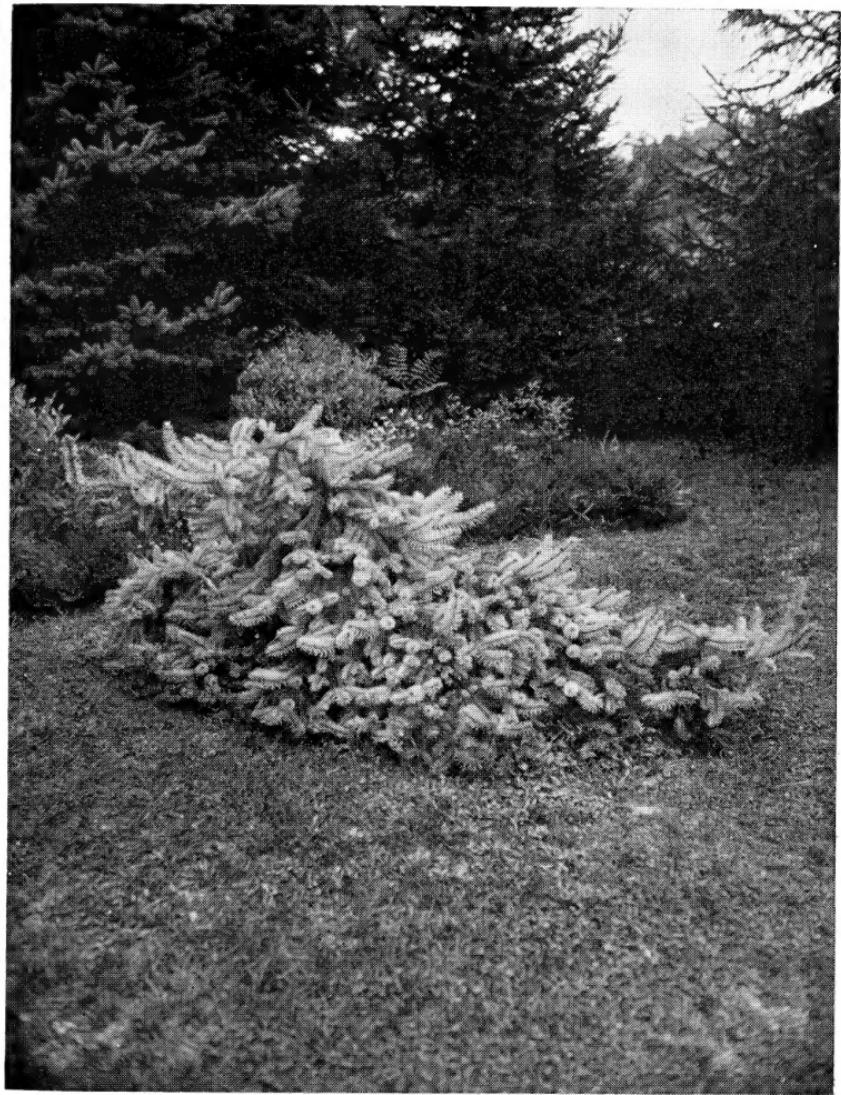
Good in protected places, dry and warm

ABELIA, grandiflora	Mme. Goucher	3'	Asia	Glossy Abelia
Small rosy-pink flowers.	Fl. VII			Caprifoliaceae
L. Glossy-green.				
pots			2.50	
CLERODENDRON, Trichotomum	4'			Glorybower
	Fl. X Asia			Verbenaceae
Fl. White and pink, dies back in winter.	L. With unpleasant smell.			
Fr. Blue.				
young plants			2.00	
GORDONIA, alatamaha	Fl. X Am.			Franklinia
Large white flowers, late in fall.	L. Large shiny and bronze-colored in fall.			
12 in.			5.00	
ROSMARINUS, officinalis	Eur.			Rosmary
Very fragrant as an herb, best in a cool house or cold-frame over winter.				
6 to 8 in. in pots			1.50	
TAXODIUM, mucronatum	100'			Ahuehuete
				Mexican Cypress
				Pinaceae
Similar to the Swamp cypress of the South, but not hardy, only for inside, or in tubs. Fine feathery leaves like a Larch. Seed collected from the trees in Chapultepec Park in Mexico.				
12 in. pots			2.00	
VIBURNUM, Rhytidophyllum	10'			Leatherleaf Snowball
	Fl. V-VI			Caprifoliaceae
Evergreen. Large leaves, brown on underside.	Fl. cream colored umbels.			
18 to 24 in.			4.00	
MYRTUS, communis	2 to 4'			Myrtle
				Myrtaceae
Good house plant with rich, green leaves and occasional white. Very fragrant flowers. Leaves fragrant. The ancient plant for the bridal wreath.				
Potplants			2.00	
The following English Holly types have proven to be fairly hardy with protection and care against the blowing winds, and against strong sunlight.				
All are seedlings of own collected seeds in the mountains of Central Europe, some from heights of 2400 feet in exposed regions.				
ILEX, aquifolium	Eur.			English Holly
Dark green foliage with many spines. Erect growth and fruiting fairly soon.				
Black Forest			Hessen	
Rhineland			Baden	
6 to 9 in.			3.00	
9 to 12 in.			4.00	

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WEEPING BLUE SPRUCE

